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Canada. Dept. of Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Report

1953/54





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CANADA



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**Department of**  
**Citizenship and Immigration**

**Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954**

**Price: Fifty Cents**

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Canada

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Report (of the)

Department of  
Citizenship and Immigration

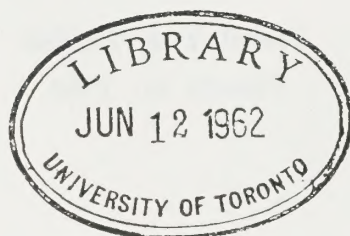
(for the

Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1954 )



Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.....	7
Canadian Citizenship Branch.....	9
Publications.....	9
Filmstrips.....	10
Foreign Language Press.....	10
Foreign Language Press Review.....	10
Liaison.....	10
Research.....	12
Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch.....	13
General Comments (Tables 1 to 3).....	13
Characteristics of Persons Naturalized, 1953-54.....	14
Citizenship Registration and Naturalization Statistical Tables.....	16
Table 1—Citizenship Registration, 1947-48 to 1953-54 inclusive.....	16
Table 2—Distribution by Provinces of Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 and two years 1952-54, compared with that of non-Canadians at 1951 census.....	17
Table 3—Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 and two years 1952-54 by Country of Former Allegiance, compared with non-Canadian population at 1951 census.....	17
Table 4—Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 by Residence and Period of Immigration.....	18
Table 5—Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 by Sex, Age, and Period of Immigration.....	19
Table 6—Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration.....	19
Table 7—Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 by Country of Former Allegiance and Period of Immigration.....	20
Table 8—Married Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 by Country of Former Allegiance and Citizenship of Spouse.....	21
Table 9—Persons Naturalized in 1953-54 by Sex, Occupation, and Period of Immigration.....	22
Immigration Branch.....	23
New Immigration Act.....	23
Co-operation Continued.....	24
Assisted Passages.....	26
Agreements Continued.....	26
Federal-Provincial Agreements.....	26
Training Schemes.....	26
Placement and Settlement.....	27
Inspection.....	28
Other Field Activities.....	28
Overseas Activities.....	28
Immigration Statistical Tables.....	30
Table 1—Immigration to Canada from 1852 to 1954.....	30
Table 2—Immigration by Racial Origin, by groups of Five Fiscal Years, 1926-51, and Three Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1954.....	31
Table 3—Racial Origin of Immigrants by Nationality, 1953-54.....	32
Table 4—Racial Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last Permanent Residence, 1953-54.....	34
Table 5—Racial Origin of Immigrants by Province of Destination, 1953-54.....	36
Table 6—Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, 1953-54.....	37
Table 7—Intended Occupation by Racial Origin of Immigrants from Overseas and Total from the United States, 1953-54.....	40



# CONTENTS—Concluded

	PAGE
Table 8—Racial Origin and Sex of Immigrants, 1953-54.....	46
Table 9—Age Groups of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, 1953-54.....	47
Table 10—Comparative Monthly Immigration, 1952-53 and 1953-54.....	47
Table 11—Total Inspections at Ports of Entry, 1953-54.....	48
Table 12—Persons Refused Admission at Ports of Entry by Causes, Five Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1954.....	49
Table 13—Deportations from Canada, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, Five Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1954.....	49
Indian Affairs Branch.....	50
Economic Development.....	50
Social Welfare.....	55
Education.....	58
Reserve Property.....	62
Trusts and Annuities.....	64
Band Membership.....	65
Engineering and Construction.....	65
Indian Health Services.....	66
The Provincial Picture.....	67
Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces.....	78
Indian Affairs Statistical Tables.....	82
Table 1—Census of Indians: Arranged under Provinces and Territories, 1949.....	82
Table 2—Land, Property, and Live Stock, 1953-54.....	82
Table 3—Statement of Ordinary Expenditure, 1953-54.....	84
Table 4—Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians, 1953-54.....	85
Table 5—Indian Trust Fund.....	86
Table 6—Indian Education—Ordinary Expenditure, 1953-54.....	87
Table 7—Residential Schools, 1953-54.....	88
Table 8—Summary of Indian Schools of All Types.....	88
Table 9—Indian Children attending Provincial and Private Schools.....	90



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., P.C., Governor  
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. PICKERSGILL,  
*Minister of Citizenship  
and Immigration.*

*The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,  
Ottawa.*

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of  
Citizenship and Immigration for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954.

Your obedient servant,

LAVAL FORTIER,

*Deputy Minister.*



## Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954.

Important steps were taken during the year under review to extend the co-operation already existing between Departmental officers and representatives of non-governmental agencies in the fields of Canadian citizenship, immigration, and Indian affairs.

Under the sponsorship of the Canadian Citizenship Branch, eighty-seven leaders in citizenship promotion and adult education participated in the National Seminar on Citizenship held at Scarborough, Ontario, May 4-6, 1953. Problems involved in the integration of newcomers and the development of a greater degree of understanding among ethnic groups in Canada were given thorough study.

Immigration officers met with representatives of eight provincial governments during the year to exchange views on the immigration policy and program, with the subsequent development of closer liaison in all matters respecting immigration. At two meetings between immigration officers and representative officials of Canadian Labour unions there was an informal discussion of immigration generally in relation to union requirements and of other matters of mutual interest.

The year also was marked by a conference held in Ottawa at which representative Indians from many parts of Canada met with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Indian Affairs Branch officials to express their views on the operation of the *Indian Act*.

Under the terms of agreements with nine of the provincial governments respecting grants in aid of language and citizenship classes for newcomers, the Federal Government, through the Canadian Citizenship Branch, paid during the fiscal year one-half of the amount expended by the provinces on teaching costs in connection with such classes. A new regional liaison office of the Canadian Citizenship Branch was opened in Edmonton to provide improved service to organizations and agencies in the Province of Alberta.

The *Canadian Citizenship Act* was amended during the year under review to bring its provisions in line with the new *Immigration Act* and to clarify citizenship procedures in the light of experience since the coming into force of the Act on January 1, 1947. The number of 23,061 certificates of Canadian citizenship distributed by the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch was close to a record total, and there were noteworthy increases in numbers of persons naturalized and in those taking steps toward naturalization.

Immigrants entering Canada during the year numbered 174,154, an increase of almost 30,000 over the total admitted during the previous fiscal year. Immigration officers assisted 22,971 immigrants in finding employment, and 1,002 families were established on farms or in businesses of their own by settlement officers in the Immigration Branch.

The new *Immigration Act* was brought into effect on June 1, 1953. The Act clarified and simplified immigration procedures and removed certain anomalies that had been brought to light during the continued movement of newcomers to Canada.

Indians of Canada continued to show increasing interest in managing their own affairs and in promoting their own economy. The Indian Affairs Branch housing program was continued with excellent results and growing co-operation

by Indian band councils, and the Indian trust fund was increased by more than \$490,000 during the year. Interest in formal education continued to grow, with the number of student studying at the secondary school level or beyond almost double that of two years ago. Seven hundred and eighty-nine Indians were enfranchised during the period under review.

*Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1953-1954*

—	Revenue		Expenditures		Total Expenditures	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.....			298,668.70			
					298,668.70	
CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH.....	34,085.92		195,126.53			
	34,085.92				195,126.53	
CITIZENSHIP BRANCH.....	100.00		460,423.14			
	100.00				460,423.14	
IMMIGRATION BRANCH						
Administration of the Immigration Act.....			757,020.95			
Field and Inspectional Service, Canada.....			4,727,781.53			
Field and Inspectional Service, Abroad.....			1,730,460.14			
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....			98,173.36			
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.....			1,028.32			
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	85,673.28					
	85,673.28				7,314,464.30	
NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA						
Administration, Operation, and Maintenance.....			211,711.48			
Payment to National Gallery Purchase Account.....			490,060.00			
					701,711.48	
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH						
Branch Administration.....			341,132.76			
Indian Agencies—Administration.....	22,583.24		2,535,645.98			
Reserves and Trusts—Administration.....	16,260.69		183,145.46			
Welfare of Indians.....	29,760.23		2,881,458.08			
Indian Education.....	17,376.60		9,887,760.86			
Fur Conservation.....	570.42		313,492.49			
Miscellaneous Statutory Items (Annuities and Pensions).....	105.00		368,093.68			
	86,656.18				16,510,729.31	
Totals for Department.....	206,515.38				25,481,123.46	



## Canadian Citizenship Branch

Eugène Bussière, Director

During the year under review, the Branch continued to work closely with provincial departments of education and voluntary agencies in the extension of language and citizenship classes for newcomers, and in the field of general citizenship promotion and program planning.

In line with the policy announced by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration in February, 1953, the Federal Government entered into agreements with nine of the provincial governments respecting grants in aid of language and citizenship classes for newcomers. Under the terms of the respective agreements the Federal Government, through the Citizenship Branch, paid one-half of the amount expended by the provinces on teaching costs in connection with such classes during the fiscal year.

A new regional office was opened in Edmonton to provide better service to organizations and agencies in the Province of Alberta.

The Branch co-operated with the Department of External Affairs in stimulating greater interest among voluntary agencies in activities of UNESCO. The Branch also completed for UNESCO an extensive statistical questionnaire on adult education in Canada for inclusion in an international Statistical Handbook on Adult Education.

A highlight of the year under review was the National Seminar on Citizenship held at Scarborough, Ontario, May 4-6, 1953. Attended by eighty-eight leaders in the fields of citizenship promotion and adult education, the seminar dealt with problems involved in the integration of newcomers and the development of a greater degree of understanding among ethnic groups in Canada. The participants were divided into four commissions which were formed to discuss specific aspects of the theme. These commissions embraced leadership training, research, programs and materials, and the adjustment of newcomers. Working papers prepared in advance of the seminar by participants were used as the bases for discussions, and final resolutions and recommendations were prepared at plenary sessions. The complete report of the seminar, including working papers, addresses, and the recommendations and resolutions, has been published by the Branch and is available on application.

### Publications

A new booklet in the Canadian Citizenship Series, entitled "Our Transportation Services", was printed during the year. This brought to five the number of booklets in the Series. The other booklets are "Our Land", "Our History", "Our Government", and "Our Resources".

A new publication, entitled "Handbook for Newcomers", was in the hands of the printers as the year ended. Editions in German, Dutch, Italian, French, and English were being prepared. The booklet is intended to give newcomers a wide range of information on such matters as banking, consumer buying, postage rates, and kindred subjects that would be useful to them in acquainting themselves with Canadian ways.

During the year, the Branch distributed some 300,000 copies of publications in response to requests received by the Branch. Nearly 150,000 of the total went

to provincial departments of education for use in language and citizenship classes among newcomers. The other 150,000 publications were distributed to voluntary agencies for use in classes for newcomers and in general citizenship promotion, or to individual newcomers who were unable, for any reason, to attend organized language and citizenship classes.

### **Filmstrips**

Two filmstrips on the development of transportation by rail in Canada were completed during the year. This completes the series on "Our Transportation Services", which traces the evolution of transportation in Canada by water, road, rail, and air from early times to the present.

A further filmstrip in the Canadian History Series, entitled "The Story of New France", was produced for the Branch by the National Film Board.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, more than 2,500 filmstrips produced by the Branch were sold by the National Film Board. As might be expected, most of the sales were to educational agencies, although a small quantity of filmstrips was sold to voluntary organizations engaged in citizenship promotion. Evidence of the widespread use of the filmstrips produced by the Branch is found in the fact that total sales to March 31, 1954, totalled nearly 16,000.

### **Foreign-language Press**

The Branch continued to provide the foreign-language press in Canada with a semi-monthly information bulletin consisting of factual articles on Canada, its traditions, institutions, and peoples. Mats were also provided to illustrate a number of the articles.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 132 foreign-language newspapers being published in Canada. The breakdown by languages is as follows: Bulgarian—3; Byelorussian—2; Chinese—5; Croatia—2; Czechoslovakian—4; Danish—1; Dutch—6; Estonian—3; Finnish—7; German—17; Greek—1; Hungarian—4; Icelandic—2; Italian—3; Japanese—2; Yiddish—5; Latvian—2; Lithuanian—5; Norwegian—3; Polish—4; Russian—3; Serbian—3; Slovakian—4; Slovenian—2; Swedish—2; Ukrainian—37. In addition, there were 26 publications, serving specific ethnic groups, published in the English language.

### **Foreign-language Press Review**

During the year under review, the Branch began to publish for distribution to leaders of voluntary agencies a Review of the foreign-language press in Canada. The purpose of the Review, published every two weeks, is to provide a summary of editorial views and opinions held by the various ethnic groups as reflected in their press, to stimulate interest among leaders of voluntary agencies in the problems of the ethnic groups, and to promote mutual respect and goodwill among voluntary organizations of all language groups. The Review is distributed entirely upon request, and circulation at the end of March, 1954, stood at 323.

### **Liaison**

The liaison staff of the Branch continued to maintain close association with voluntary and other agencies in the field of citizenship promotion. During the early part of the year, much effort was devoted by the liaison officers to planning and arranging for the National Seminar on Citizenship which was held in May.

Some indication of the wide range of activities in which the liaison staff was engaged during the year is to be found in the following outline.



A liaison officer served as a member of the Canadian Committee planning the International Conference of Social Work scheduled for Toronto in June, 1954. Branch officers also participated in the planning for the International Conference of Associated Country Women of the World, which was held in Toronto during the year.

Assistance in the field of program planning was given by the liaison officers to an increasing number of voluntary organizations interested in developing the theme of citizenship. In one instance, a liaison officer served as a member of a committee established by a national organization to appraise its own program for assistance to newcomers.

A citizenship liaison officer visited most of the language and citizenship classes in operation across the three Prairie Provinces to determine the assistance that might be given by the Branch in the conduct of the classes.

The Branch co-operated with the Community Programs Branch of the Ontario Department of Education in the holding of a seminar on the problem of integrating newcomers into the Canadian community. The seminar, which was held at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, was attended by some fifty leaders of voluntary organizations and ethnic groups concerned with aiding newcomers to adjust themselves quickly to their new surroundings. The success of their seminar has encouraged the Branch to stimulate the organization, in other regions, of a number of similar conferences during the present fiscal year.

Assistance was continued by Branch officers to local citizenship co-ordinating committees engaged in working among newcomers. Emphasis was laid upon programs that would encourage the newcomers to participate more fully in the life of the community.

A survey was made by liaison staff at the ports of Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, and Montreal to determine the facilities provided by voluntary organizations for the reception of immigrants. The purpose was to find ways of ensuring a more efficient use of services available through the various agencies interested in this work.

The editors of foreign-language newspapers were given assistance in the establishment of a club for the purpose of developing and maintaining closer contact between the ethnic press and representatives of the English and French newspapers in Canada. Frequent meetings were arranged between editors of foreign-language papers and the editors and reporters of both the French and English press at which ideas and views could be exchanged.

With the encouragement and assistance of Branch officers, a number of ethnic groups established welfare bureaux in the larger cities to which newcomers of the groups may go to obtain information and welfare aid and to enjoy social and recreational facilities. The number of such centres across Canada is increasing.

The liaison staff assisted in the organization of a number of "workshops" throughout the country on matters pertaining to the integration of newcomers and the promotion of citizenship generally. Discussions centred on such questions as education, health, employment, and immigration. Experts were present to outline the various aspects of the question, and to provide factual information necessary to the discussions. The "workshops" resulted in an exchange of ideas and program suggestions most useful to voluntary agencies engaged in working among immigrants.

Assistance was given by the liaison staff to such organizations as the Victorian Order of Nurses in arranging meetings with leaders and representatives of the various ethnic groups. Such meetings enabled the organization concerned to outline the services it makes available to ethnic groups. For instance, in the case of the V.O.N., its services in the field of pre-natal and post-natal care were explained.

The liaison staff was active in the planning and development of a series of radio programs on aspects of citizenship which were featured by a number of southern Ontario radio stations during the year. The programs, which took the form of panel discussions, were held weekly and involved the participation of a considerable number of professional and voluntary agencies. The success of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that its continuance in 1954-55 was requested by the listening audience, the station executives, and the participants.

All liaison officers, of course, devoted a great deal of time to addressing public gatherings and meetings on citizenship subjects. Some idea of the extent of such work may be gained from the statistics for one officer, who gave 167 addresses and made 11 radio broadcasts during the year.

## **Research**

During the year under review, plans were developed for the institution of research on the integration of newcomers, and on inter-group relations. Following a resolution that was passed at the National Seminar on Citizenship in May, 1953, the Research Division of the Branch undertook the compilation of an inventory of research that had been done on these subjects. At the same time branch officers conducted a Census of Current Research on problems of integration and inter-group relations that will be an annual undertaking. The results of the Census will be published as soon as the materials can be organized.

Statistical studies on newcomers and ethnic groups were begun by research officers, and some preliminary work was done on the preparation of a series of ethnic maps of Canada.

In addition, with the co-operation and assistance of Canadian universities, starts were made on a study of the integration problems of Hungarians in Canada, and on a survey of Central European immigrants in Greater Vancouver and the facilities that exist in the community to assist in their adjustment and integration. A further project was initiated on the economic and social problems of Indians in British Columbia.

During the year, the research staff supplied bibliographical, statistical, and ethnological information to governmental and non-governmental agencies and to individual researchers engaged on projects relating to the integration of newcomers or to inter-group relations in Canada.



## Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

J. E. Duggan, Registrar

Except for the duties and functions of the Canadian Citizenship Branch under Section 32, the Canadian Citizenship Act, which came into force on January 1, 1947, is administered by the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, which is the custodian of all records under that act and all naturalization acts previously in force.

Extensive amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act came into effect in June, 1953. The amendments brought the provisions of the Act in line with the new Immigration Act and clarified citizenship procedures in the light of experience since the coming into force of the Act on January 1, 1947. The regulations under the Citizenship Act were amended in accordance with the changes made in the Act. In addition to some minor procedural changes, the table of fees was revised.

There was a marked increase in the mail handled in the Branch. Incoming mail increased from 146,045 items in 1952-53 to 178,053 for the year under review. Outgoing correspondence increased by 31,344 items to a record-breaking high of 154,308.

The Branch prepared a total of 23,061 certificates of citizenship during the year under review.

Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred files were filmed, bringing to 409,000 the number of files which had been completed since the microfilming was started in 1947. At the end of the year, the files up to and including the year 1947 had been microfilmed.

### General Comments (Tables 1 to 3)

The number of certificates issued to Canadian citizens or granted to applicants for naturalization showed an increase of 2,157, or 10 per cent, over the total recorded during the previous twelve-month period. The total number of 23,061 certificates of Canadian Citizenship prepared by the Branch was only 674 less than that of the peak year of 1948-49.

There was a major difference noted in the grouping of the recipients of certificates from those of both last year and during the 1948-49 period. Although a larger number of certificates were distributed in 1953-54, a smaller percentage of these were issued to Canadian citizens. Table 1 shows a proportional reduction of 11 per cent from the previous year and a 12 per cent reduction from the peak year of 1948-49 for this class. The total issued to Canadians during 1953-54 was 8,463.

The major increase during the year was recorded in the number of certificates granted to applicants for naturalization. The number of certificates granted to non-Canadians this year, 14,598 (63 per cent of the total of certificates prepared), represented an increase of 3,710 or 34 per cent over last year and 20 per cent compared with the figure of 1948-49.

The year saw 3,829 British subjects granted certificates of Canadian citizenship, an increase of 1,396 over the preceding twelve months and a proportional increase of 4 per cent. This was the highest number recorded since the *Canadian Citizenship Act* came into force on January 1, 1947.

The number of non-British subjects granted Canadian citizenship was 10,769, or 47 per cent of the total of certificates prepared, representing an increase of 2,314, or 22 per cent over the preceding year.

In a continuation of a trend established over the past few years, increased numbers of Canadians abroad applied for retention of Canadian citizenship and for the registration of births outside Canada. The number of retentions rose by 97 to 256, and births abroad registered during the year increased from 1,744 during 1952-53 to 2,618, an upswing of 50 per cent.

The most significant increase recorded during the twelve months under review was in those taking steps toward naturalization. The number of petitions for Canadian citizenship increased by 71 per cent to a peak of 15,889, and declarations of intention, totalling 25,386, exceeded those filed during 1952-53 by 10,474, or 70 per cent.

Losses of Canadian citizenship from all causes coming to the attention of the Registrar totalled 569, an increase of 193 over last year.

The proportion of naturalizations in relation to the numbers of non-Canadian residents in each province was smaller in the Atlantic Provinces and the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere in Canada. British Columbia showed the highest proportion, with Quebec next in order. The concentration of newcomers in Ontario and Quebec is indicated by the large number of certificates granted to persons living in those provinces.

The year saw a reduction in numbers of Asiatics applying for naturalization. Once again, however, the Chinese recorded the highest proportionate number of naturalizations in relation to the 1951 census of foreign-born residents of Canada. There were noticeable increases in the numbers of British subjects and former Polish nationals applying for Canadian citizenship.

### Characteristics of Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54

1. Eighty-three per cent of the total persons naturalized lived in urban areas, mainly centres of 100,000 population and over.
2. Ontario was the province of residence of almost half (46.2 per cent) the persons naturalized during the year. British Columbia was the residence of 17.5 per cent and Quebec of 16.7 per cent.
3. Two-thirds of persons granted certificates of Canadian citizenship during 1953 had come to Canada since 1945, and most of the British naturalized arrived during this period of immigration. The *Citizenship Act* provided that a British subject who had the required period of domicile in Canada at January 1, 1947, was a Canadian citizen. Thus only those British subjects acquiring domicile since that date need apply for Canadian citizenship.
4. Almost 60 per cent of the persons granted certificates in 1953-54 were males, of whom 9 per cent (776) were under 20 years of age. Only 7 per cent of the 5,919 females were in this age group. There were 2,860 males aged 20-34, 1,802 in the age group 35-44, and 2,138 in the age group 45-60. Among the females, 1,932 were 20-34 years of age, 1,406 were in the group 35-44, and 1,655 were in the group 45-60. The ages over 60 accounted for 1,103, or 13 per cent of the males, and 506, or 9 per cent of the females.
5. Slightly more than two-thirds of the males 15 years of age and over were married, as were 80 per cent of the females. Over twice as large a percentage of males (28 per cent) as of females (12 per cent) were single, and only 1.9 per cent of the males were widowed, as against 6.6 per cent of the females.



6. Persons with former allegiance to British countries accounted for the largest number acquiring Canadian citizenship in 1953, and the country of former allegiance of the next largest group was Poland, with 2,435 (17 per cent of the total naturalized). Two-thirds of this group were males, and almost two-thirds (1,602) came to Canada between 1946 and 1950. China accounted for 1,983 persons, or 14 per cent of the total naturalized, of whom only 283 were females. Nine hundred and thirty-six of the Chinese naturalized had come to Canada before 1921, and 836 since 1945. This latter total represented 42 per cent of all Chinese naturalized during the year. Seven hundred and thirty-four persons, representing 5 per cent of those naturalized, were stateless. Over 90 per cent of these had arrived in Canada since the war, and about 70 per cent were males.

7. Two-thirds of the married males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship during 1953-54 were husbands of non-Canadian wives, while 41 per cent of the married females were wives of non-Canadian husbands. Of the 3,897 married males whose wives were still non-Canadian, 42 per cent were former Polish or Chinese citizens, many of whose wives did not immigrate to Canada.

8. Of the 7,364 gainfully occupied males naturalized during 1953-54, 1,590, or 21 per cent, were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, 924, or 13 per cent, in service occupations, 861 in professional and 841 in proprietary and managerial occupations. Agricultural occupations accounted for 768 and the labouring occupations for slightly more than 700. Among the females, 4,088, or 69 per cent, were housewives, and only 1,272 were in the labour force. Of these, 398 were in clerical occupations and 258 in service and manufacturing occupations. The professional occupations accounted for 228 of the females.

Table 1

*Citizenship Registration for First Seven Fiscal Years Under Present Act*

—	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
<b>CERTIFICATES</b> .....	23,447	23,735	19,713	20,749	19,833	20,904	23,061
<i>issued</i> .....	14,429	11,596	8,929	9,036	8,281	10,016	8,463
to citizens by birth.....	2,397	2,125	1,847	1,769	1,712	2,834	1,789
to citizens by naturalization.....	7,378	5,663	4,297	4,023	3,511	3,511	3,742
to citizens by marriage.....	1,024	1,775	1,215	1,343	1,327	1,488	1,225
to citizens by domicile.....	3,603	1,992	1,562	1,885	1,729	2,176	1,695
to remove doubt.....	27	41	8	16	2	7	12
<i>granted</i> .....	9,018	12,139	10,784	11,713	11,552	10,888	14,598
to British.....	23	148	343	482	851	2,433	3,829*
adults.....	23	148	343	482	851	2,258	3,455
minors.....						168	366
adopted or legitimated.....						7	8
to others.....	8,995	11,991	10,441	11,231	10,701	8,455	10,769
adults.....	8,863	11,455	9,960	9,518	8,309	6,180	8,773
minors.....	132	536	481	799	1,243	1,424	1,120
adopted or legitimated.....				9	15	21	21
who had lost Canadian status.....				905	1,134	830	855
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>							
<i>Resumption and retention</i>							
Resumption.....	2	1	1	9	58	84	17
Retention.....	4	7	7	32	98	159	256
Registration of births abroad...	367	691	717	1,069	1,315	1,744	2,618
<i>Application for naturalization</i>							
Petitions.....	12,004	11,455	9,124	8,893	8,977	9,311	15,889
Declarations of intention.....	10,446	8,304	10,642	9,115	8,845	14,912	25,386
<i>Loss</i>							
Alienation.....	335	256	121	139	155	244	504
Renunciation.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Revocation.....	236	258	219	158	90	131	65

\* This table is based on the operational statistics of the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch. The slight discrepancy relative to the number of certificates granted to British subjects between this table and Table 7 prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is due to different classification methods.



Table 2

*Distribution by Provinces of Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54, and Two Fiscal Years 1952-54, Compared with that of Non-Canadians at 1951 Census*

Residence	Naturalized 1953-54		Naturalized 1952-54		Non-Canadians at 1951 Census	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
Canada.....	14,598	100.0	25,486	100.0	441,490	100.0
Newfoundland.....	32	0.2	56	0.2	1,215	0.3
Prince Edward Island.....	23	0.2	38	0.1	734	0.2
Nova Scotia.....	219	1.5	390	1.5	5,491	1.2
New Brunswick.....	87	0.6	167	0.7	4,121	0.9
Quebec.....	2,439	16.7	3,638	14.3	61,078	13.8
Ontario.....	6,744	46.2	11,166	43.8	225,389	51.1
Manitoba.....	775	5.3	1,466	5.7	24,887	5.6
Saskatchewan.....	597	4.1	1,213	4.8	18,196	4.1
Alberta.....	1,073	7.3	2,181	8.6	46,285	10.5
British Columbia.....	2,553	17.5	5,070	19.9	53,441	12.1
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	29	0.2	44	0.2	653	0.2
Abroad.....	27	0.2	57	0.2		

Table 3

*Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54 and Two Fiscal Years 1952-54 by Country of Former Allegiance, Compared with Non-Canadian Population at 1951 Census*

Allegiance	Naturalized 1953-54		Naturalized 1952-54		Non-Canadian at 1951 Census	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
All Countries.....	14,598	100.0	25,486	100.0	441,490	100.0
British Commonwealth.....	3,830	26.2	6,263	24.5	104,071	23.6
United States.....	647	4.4	1,265	5.0	69,000	15.6
European Countries.....	7,189	49.2	12,036	47.2	236,490	53.6
Austria.....	225	1.5	386	1.5	3,769	0.9
Belgium.....	162	1.1	304	1.2	4,893	1.1
Czechoslovakia.....	459	3.1	800	3.2	9,990	2.3
Denmark.....	141	1.0	260	1.0	4,432	1.1
Finland.....	167	1.1	375	1.5	6,080	1.4
France.....	98	0.7	156	0.6	5,031	1.1
Germany.....	391	2.7	735	2.9	12,926	2.9
Hungary.....	328	2.2	586	2.3	7,871	1.8
Italy.....	304	2.1	560	2.2	22,616	5.1
Netherlands.....	401	2.7	613	2.4	32,179	7.3
Norway.....	190	1.3	330	1.3	2,375	0.5
Poland.....	2,435	16.7	3,958	15.5	55,771	12.6
Roumania.....	245	1.7	388	1.5	3,684	0.8
Sweden.....	111	0.8	228	0.9	2,378	0.5
U.S.S.R.....	342	2.3	618	2.4	46,267	10.5
Yugoslavia.....	277	1.9	454	1.8	6,718	1.5
Other European.....	913	6.3	1,285	5.0	9,510	2.2
Baltic.....	560	3.8	665	2.6	(1)	(1)
Greece.....	181	1.3	314	1.2	(1)	(1)
Switzerland.....	136	0.9	231	0.9	(1)	(1)
Other.....	36	0.3	75	0.3	(1)	(1)
Asiatic Countries.....	2,192	15.1	5,160	20.3	15,122	3.4
China.....	1,483	13.6	4,733	18.6	12,808	2.9
Japan.....	143	1.0	332	1.3	1,312	0.3
Other Asian.....	66	0.5	95	0.4	1,002	0.2
Other.....	740	5.1	762	3.0	16,807	3.8

(1) Breakdown not available for non-Canadians at 1951 Census.

\* 92136-4½

Table 4

*Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54, by Residence and Period of Immigration*

Province of residence	Total	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION								Born in Canada (1)
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1953	
Total naturalized.....	14,598	1,746	559	1,680	244	497	281	8,118	1,004	469
Canada.....	14,571	1,746	559	1,680	244	497	281	8,113	1,003	448
Rural.....	2,463	281	114	536	67	161	43	1,044	104	113
Urban.....	12,108	1,465	445	1,144	177	336	238	7,069	899	335
Newfoundland.....	32	2	.....	3	4	2	.....	17	3	1
Rural.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Urban.....	28	2	.....	2	3	2	.....	15	3	1
Prince Edward Island.....	23	1	2	1	.....	1	1	14	2	1
Rural.....	10	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....
Urban.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1
Nova Scotia.....	219	21	3	9	2	4	12	133	29	6
Rural.....	59	2	.....	4	1	2	2	40	4	4
Urban.....	160	19	3	5	1	2	10	93	25	2
New Brunswick.....	87	9	.....	2	1	5	5	54	7	2
Rural.....	24	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	16	1	1
Urban.....	63	6	1	2	1	5	3	38	6	1
Quebec.....	2,439	306	118	329	58	86	100	1,258	86	98
Rural.....	82	8	2	11	5	2	2	46	2	4
Urban.....	2,357	298	116	318	53	84	98	1,212	84	94
Ontario.....	6,744	420	175	553	98	218	102	4,639	408	131
Rural.....	923	50	34	148	26	65	17	521	29	33
Urban.....	5,821	370	141	405	72	153	85	4,118	379	98
Manitoba.....	775	133	45	160	12	41	2	304	34	44
Rural.....	178	38	9	56	5	16	1	39	7	7
Urban.....	597	95	36	104	7	25	1	265	27	37
Saskatchewan.....	597	155	41	144	15	12	5	126	74	25
Rural.....	302	67	20	102	9	10	3	50	23	18
Urban.....	295	88	21	42	6	2	2	76	51	7
Alberta.....	1,073	172	55	234	27	60	6	374	90	55
Rural.....	327	51	23	110	13	35	.....	58	19	18
Urban.....	743	121	32	124	14	25	6	316	71	37
British Columbia.....	2,553	527	116	237	26	68	47	1,178	269	85
Rural.....	544	62	23	100	6	30	14	262	19	28
Urban.....	2,009	465	93	137	20	38	33	916	250	57
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	29	.....	2	8	1	.....	1	16	1	.....
Rural.....	10	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Urban.....	19	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....
Residing outside of Canada.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	21

(1) Women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the *Canadian Citizenship Act*.



**Table 5**  
**Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54, by Sex, Age, and Period of Immigration**

Sex and age	Total	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION								Born in Canada (1)
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1953	
<b>Males</b> .....	8,679	1,360	365	997	114	226	187	4,895	535	.....
0-4.....	19							2	17	.....
5-9.....	157					1	2	120	35	.....
10-14.....	148					9	9	92	46	.....
15-19.....	452				3	23	7	163	256	.....
20-24.....	619			9	24	33	16	373	164	.....
25-29.....	973		4	76	27	47	17	801	1	.....
30-34.....	1,268	2	19	48	12	39	23	1,121	4	.....
35-39.....	828	20	25	36	11	13	30	691	2	.....
40-44.....	974	53	78	116	9	22	28	664	4	.....
45-49.....	856	88	103	225	4	13	26	396	1	.....
50-54.....	740	188	47	263	8	15	9	210		.....
55-59.....	542	231	47	115	5	10	7	125	2	.....
60-64.....	513	352	21	60	3	6	5	64	2	.....
65-69.....	357	258	14	38	3	2	4	38		.....
70-74.....	186	138	5	9	2	1	4	27		.....
75 and over.....	47	30	2	2	3	1		8	1	.....
<b>Females</b> .....	5,919	386	194	683	130	271	94	3,223	469	469
0-4.....	12							3	99	12
5-9.....	113							8	78	11
10-14.....	98					25	5	110	57	12
15-19.....	197			9	4	34	5	239	52	3
20-24.....	346		2	53	19	36	7	550	71	25
25-29.....	763		13	39	11	33	9	572	56	90
30-34.....	823		14	31	5	23	10	428	38	138
35-39.....	695	8	22	92	19	31	12	360	48	94
40-44.....	711	33	32	190	26	27	10	289	46	48
45-49.....	715	47	44	136	19	26	8	224	27	24
50-54.....	577	79	31	77	16	19	3	106	15	17
55-59.....	250	73	22	29	2	6	6	84	12	16
60-64.....	166	52	12	23	3	4	6	49	5	12
65-69.....	65	15	2	4	4	6	2	24	6	2
70-74.....	25	10			2	1		11	1	
75 and over.....										

(1) Women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of *The Canadian Citizenship Act*.

**Table 6**  
**Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54, by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration**

Marital status and sex	Total	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION								Born in Canada (1)
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1950	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1953	
<b>Both sexes</b> .....	14,598	1,746	559	1,680	244	497	281	8,118	1,004	469
Single.....	3,613	98	48	217	38	128	80	2,377	627	.....
Under 15.....	546					1	22	390	133	.....
15 years and over.....	3,067	98	48	217	38	127	58	1,987	494	.....
Married.....	10,337	1,487	470	1,374	189	346	186	5,479	370	436
Widowed.....	535	156	33	71	14	21	13	194	5	28
Divorced.....	113	5	8	18	3	2	2	68	2	5
<b>Males</b> .....	8,679	1,360	365	997	114	226	187	4,895	535	.....
Single.....	2,701	70	36	177	28	80	51	1,735	524	.....
Under 15.....	324					1	11	214	98	.....
15 years and over.....	2,377	70	36	177	28	79	40	1,521	426	.....
Married.....	5,786	1,214	308	784	83	142	135	3,109	11	.....
Widowed.....	158	76	17	26	3	4	1	31		.....
Divorced.....	34		4	10				20		.....
<b>Females</b> .....	5,919	386	194	683	130	271	94	3,223	469	469
Single.....	912	28	12	40	10	48	29	642	103	.....
Under 15.....	222						11	176	35	.....
15 years and over.....	690	28	12	40	10	48	18	466	68	.....
Married.....	4,551	273	162	590	106	204	51	2,370	359	436
Widowed.....	377	80	16	45	11	17	12	163	5	28
Divorced.....	79	5	4	8	3	2	2	48	2	5

(1) Women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of *The Canadian Citizenship Act*.

Table 7

*Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54, by Country of Former Allegiance and Period of Immigration*

Country of former allegiance	Total	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION								Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1953	
All countries.....	14,598	1,746	559	1,680	244	497	281	8,118	1,004	469
British subjects.....	3,819 <sup>(1)</sup>	23	10	28	9	32	145	3,432	140	.....
United States.....	647	184	35	66	55	50	55	134	34	34
European countries.....	7,189	541	319	1,530	163	392	74	3,634	158	378
Albania.....	7	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Austria.....	225	81	8	53	3	6	.....	49	12	13
Belgium.....	162	24	17	30	1	9	2	66	1	12
Bulgaria.....	14	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1
Czechoslovakia.....	459	5	10	104	20	88	6	215	4	7
Danzig.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Denmark.....	141	14	11	44	1	5	1	34	4	27
Estonia.....	137	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	131	3	.....
Finland.....	167	8	28	95	3	8	.....	13	2	10
France.....	98	16	4	7	3	4	6	46	5	7
Germany.....	391	20	25	119	13	13	3	125	43	30
Greece.....	181	17	5	14	3	10	8	109	10	5
Hungary.....	328	3	8	144	18	23	1	118	6	7
Iceland.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	304	73	29	42	13	18	.....	48	14	67
Latvia.....	179	2	1	4	.....	2	.....	169	.....	1
Leichtenstein.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuania.....	244	6	2	31	5	2	.....	194	2	2
Netherlands.....	401	17	8	40	1	23	4	285	8	15
Norway.....	190	22	16	68	1	3	10	39	5	26
Poland.....	2,435	97	43	417	49	118	27	1,602	12	70
Portugal.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Roumania.....	245	23	16	81	14	17	2	67	4	21
Spain.....	8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Sweden.....	111	16	15	47	3	.....	.....	5	1	24
Switzerland.....	136	19	19	43	1	9	1	16	.....	28
U.S.S.R.....	342	69	44	75	4	6	1	143	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	277	4	8	63	7	23	1	145	21	5
Asiatic countries.....	2,192	987	187	40	17	14	1	225	664	57
China.....	1,983	936	150	5	5	6	.....	181	655	36
Israel.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	143	48	25	30	12	8	.....	14	4	20
Lebanon.....	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....
Palestine.....	22	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....
Syria.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
Turkey.....	7	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Other countries.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Brazil.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cuba.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Haiti.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stateless.....	734	11	8	16	.....	9	3	680	7	.....
Not stated.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....

<sup>(1)</sup> This table was prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The slight discrepancy relative to the number of certificates granted to British subjects between this table and Table 1, based on the operational statistics of the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch, is due to different classification methods.

<sup>(2)</sup> Women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of *The Canadian Citizenship Act*.

Table 8

*Married Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54, by Country of Former Allegiance and Citizenship of Spouse*

Country of former allegiance	Total Married Males	Wives Canadian Citizens		Wives Non-Canadian	Total Married Females	Husbands Canadian Citizens		Husbands Non-Canadian
		By Birth	By Naturalization or Domicile			By Birth	By Naturalization or Domicile	
All countries.....	5,786	1,287	602	3,897	4,551	824	1,845	1,882
British subjects.....	1,295	433	40	822	1,368	482	213	673
United States.....	289	157	47	85	154	41	52	61
European countries.....	2,777	603	449	1,725	2,549	262	1,346	941
Albania.....	3	1		2	2	1	1	
Austria.....	81	2	17	62	82	4	50	28
Belgium.....	64	12	11	41	56	9	23	24
Bulgaria.....	4	2		2	6	2	4	
Czechoslovakia.....	163	18	23	122	190	9	120	61
Danzig.....					1			1
Denmark.....	41	5	9	27	75	4	39	32
Estonia.....	46	6	1	39	39	9	7	23
Finland.....	52	4	8	40	70	5	34	31
France.....	31	17	2	12	35	7	12	16
Germany.....	104	18	20	66	202	33	127	42
Greece.....	58	5	11	42	57	3	39	15
Hungary.....	113	23	11	79	129	9	86	34
Iceland.....					2	1	1	
Italy.....	85	10	33	42	176	18	85	73
Latvia.....	79	4	3	72	47	7	8	32
Leichtenstein.....					1		1	
Lithuania.....	110	22	12	76	50	5	18	27
Netherlands.....	132	32	24	76	145	45	48	52
Norway.....	69	11	23	35	78	6	42	330
Poland.....	1,107	301	164	642	669	43	359	267
Portugal.....					1			
Roumania.....	95	25	11	59	107	8	58	41
Spain.....	3	2	1					
Sweden.....	43	7	18	18	45	3	23	19
Switzerland.....	50	5	14	31	61	4	16	41
U.S.S.R.....	137	48	24	65	118	17	73	28
Yugoslavia.....	107	23	9	75	105	9	72	24
Asiatic countries.....	1,084	15	29	1,040	282	17	187	78
China.....	1,012	3	11	998	184	8	135	41
Israel.....	4		2	2	7	4	1	2
Japan.....	50		10	33	78	2	47	29
Lebanon.....	2			2	4		2	
Palestine.....	11	4	3	4	3			3
Syria.....	1		1		3	1		2
Turkey.....	4	1	2	1	3		2	1
Other countries.....	1	1			2	1		1
Brazil.....					1			1
Cuba.....					1	1		
Haiti.....	1	1						
Mexico.....								
Morocco.....								
Peru.....								
Stateless.....	340	78	37	225	186	18	43	125
Not stated.....					10	3	4	3



Table 9

*Persons Naturalized During Fiscal Year 1953-54, by Sex, Occupation, and Period of Immigration*

Occupation group and sex	Total	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION								Born in Canada (2)
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1953	
<b>MALES</b> .....	8,679	1,360	365	997	114	226	187	4,895	535	
Proprietary and managerial.....	841	247	82	53	9	16	28	405	1	
Professional.....	861	18	6	20	13	17	33	749	5	
Clerical.....	303	18	7	16	6	8	7	240	1	
Transportation and communication.....	333	16	14	52	4	12	17	218		
Commercial and financial.....	378	39	14	14	8	9	9	284	1	
Service.....	924	463	78	66	9	10	16	280	2	
Agricultural.....	768	206	52	261	18	46	4	179	2	
Fishing, trapping and logging.....	63	10	10	17	3	3	1	19		
Mining.....	107	5	7	48	2	2		43		
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	1,590	117	42	181	19	38	26	1,165	2	
Construction.....	492	20	19	104	6	14	5	324		
Labourers, not in primary industries.....	704	136	30	154	4	11		369		
No occupation (incl. students, retired, etc.).....	275	65	4	11	10	9	19	150	7	
Children under 14.....	288						10	195	83	
Not stated (1).....	752				3	31	12	275	431	
<b>FEMALES</b> .....	5,919	386	194	683	130	271	94	3,223	469	469
Proprietary and managerial.....	37	3		4	3			25	1	1
Professional.....	228	8		9	3	9	7	174	16	2
Clerical.....	398	5	5	17	7	8	5	320	26	5
Transportation and communication.....	10	2		1				6		1
Commercial and financial.....	68	2	3	4		3	1	48	4	3
Service.....	258	27	12	36	5	10	9	142	7	10
Agricultural.....	11	2		2		1		5		1
Fishing, trapping and logging.....										
Mining.....										
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	258	19	7	22	6	6		181	4	13
Construction.....	1									1
Labourers, not in primary industries.....	3			1		2				
Housewives.....	4,088	291	164	579	100	197	52	1,969	310	426
No occupation (incl. students, retired, etc.).....	135	27	3	8	6	7	4	68	6	6
Children under 14.....	204						10	159	35	
Not stated (1).....	220					28	6	126	60	

(1) Mainly children over 14.

(2) Women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the *Canadian Citizenship Act*.

## Immigration Branch

C. E. S. Smith, Director

A total of 174,154 immigrants entered Canada during the twelve months ended March 31, 1954, an increase of almost 30,000 over the number admitted during the previous fiscal year. The year's arrivals brought to 1,020,018 the total of newcomers who have entered Canada for permanent residence during a period of ten fiscal years from April 1, 1944.

The great majority of the year's immigrants, 164,860, came from overseas, and 9,294 were formerly residents of the United States. Fifty-four per cent were destined to the Province of Ontario, 21 per cent to Quebec, 23 per cent to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and two per cent to the Maritimes.

By ethnic origin, 53,492 of the immigrants were British; 39,524 German and Austrian; 20,922 Dutch; 27,738 Italian; 3,837 French, and the remaining 28,641 represented various other ethnic groups. Ten-year totals for these groups were British 368,127, German 127,356, Dutch 97,122, Italian 98 187, and French 28,769.

Of the total of 174,154 immigrants admitted, 71,616 were adult males, 57,696 adult females, and 44,842 were children under 18 years of age.

Workers among the total were 94,983, raising to approximately 550,000 the number who have come to Canada in this category in the past ten years.

In addition to the 174,154 immigrants examined by immigration officers, the staff at 343 ports of entry also dealt with 23,316,404 Canadian residents re-entering Canada after stays of varying lengths in other countries, 4,492 citizens returning after having established residence in the United States, 4,828 students from other countries entering Canada to continue their education, and 27,861,097 other non-immigrants, principally tourists, arriving via the International Boundary or at ocean ports for visits in this country.

## New Immigration Act

Brought into effect on June 1, 1953, a new Immigration Act clarified and simplified immigration procedures and removed certain anomalies that had been brought to light during the continued movement of newcomers to Canada. The first immigration legislation dated back to 1910. This legislation was incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada in 1927, and with various amendments had governed immigration until the new Act came into force.

Although not a change in procedure, under the new Immigration Act it is stated specifically that all persons seeking admission to Canada must be examined in order that their admissibility may be established, and that Canadian citizens may enter Canada as a matter of right.

The new Statute clarifies the procedure with respect to the re-admission of any person having "Canadian domicile", that is who has had his place of domicile in Canada for a period of five years after having been landed as an immigrant, and indicates that Canadian domicile may be lost if a person makes his permanent home in another country. Loss of Canadian domicile is not

caused, however, by absences necessitated by service in the armed forces, or in the case of representatives of Canadian firms or of wives or children of persons who must thus live outside Canada.

The landing of an immigrant is the first step toward the acquisition of Canadian domicile and ultimately of Canadian citizenship. Landing is authorized provided the immigrant does not fall within one of the prohibited classes described in the Act or in the regulations. Non-immigrants may be granted entry to Canada provided they do not fall within one of the prohibited classes.

The previous Act made it mandatory to have a Board of Inquiry in every case in which a person was reported as being undesirable or as being a public charge. Under the new Act the report is submitted to the Director of Immigration, who then decides whether or not the circumstances warrant the holding of such an inquiry.

The new Act retains the provisions under which a person ordered deported is returned to the country from which he came to Canada or to his country of nationality, citizenship, or birth. With the consent of the person ordered deported, he may, under the new Act, be conveyed to a country other than those specified above. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the person ordered deported also may elect to take voluntary departure to a country of his own choice.

Up-to-date and adequate provisions are set out for the protection of immigrants against various types of exploitation, and provision is made for penalties for such exploitation.

The Immigration Regulations pursuant to Sections 49 and 61 of the Act were brought into effect as of June 1, 1953, by Order in Council P.C. 1953-859 of May 26, 1953, and the Regulations pursuant to Section 69 were established as of the same date by Order in Council P.C. 1953-860.

### **Co-operation Continued**

Throughout the fiscal year, the Immigration Branch continued to receive the co-operation of other agencies in fields closely related to its own.

Immigration officers met in June, 1953, with representatives of eight provincial governments and, in November, 1953, and January, 1954, with representative officials of Canadian labour unions.

Officers of the Departments of Labour and of Trade and Commerce also attended the meetings with provincial delegates, at which the exchange of views on the immigration policy and program proved useful to both federal and provincial representatives. Following an outline of the functions of the Immigration Branch, the meetings discussed economic opportunities for the establishment of immigrants in industry, small businesses, and farming; provincial financial assistance to farmers; working conditions on the farm; ways and means of increasing the movement of immigrants to the various provinces, and other related topics. In addition to providing a clearer picture of the work performed by immigration officers throughout Canada, the meetings resulted in the development of closer liaison in all matters respecting immigration and a further exchange of information at subsequent meetings held throughout Canada at local levels.





Officials of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Governments in meetings with Immigration officers.



Immigration discussions held by Government of Ontario and Immigration Branch officials.



Provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island represented at immigration talks.

At the meetings with labour spokesmen there was an informal exchange of views on immigration generally in relation to union requirements and other matters of mutual interest.

### **Assisted Passages**

The continuation during the year under review of the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme saw the arrival of 7,967 immigrants whose transportation costs were advanced, in full or in part, by the Immigration Branch. Under this Scheme, persons qualified in trades in short supply in Canada yet unable to pay their passage to Canada may be assisted by the Government on a repayment basis, with the amount advanced being reimbursed to the Government over a maximum period of twenty-four months. Since the Assisted Passage Scheme was inaugurated in February 1, 1951, a total of 28,386 had taken advantage of its terms, and at the end of the fiscal year a total of \$4,155,634.91 had been advanced and \$3,895,878.47 recovered from 19,335 immigrants who had repaid their advances in full.

### **Agreements Continued**

The admission was approved during the year of 150 immigrants from India and 100 from Pakistan over and above those who are husbands or wives or unmarried children under twenty-one years of age of Canadian citizens. These totals were those established under terms of agreements made with the Governments of India and Pakistan during the fiscal year 1951-52 and since continued.

In addition, the agreement with the Government of Ceylon, made during the same year, was continued. This agreement provides for the admission of 50 citizens of Ceylon on the same basis as citizens of India and Pakistan. Fourteen persons applied for admission under the terms of this agreement, of whom nine met immigration requirements.

### **Federal-Provincial Agreements**

Three additional provinces entered into full agreements with the Federal Government during the year for the equal sharing, for a period not exceeding one year, of the cost of welfare assistance and hospitalization, including care in sanatoria for the tuberculous and hospitals for the mentally ill, for immigrants rendered indigent through accident or illness during the first year after their arrival in Canada. These provinces were Alberta, Manitoba, and Newfoundland. Similar agreements concluded earlier with the Provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia were continued. During the year under review, an agreement limited to hospitalization and expenses incidental thereto was signed with the Province of Nova Scotia.

### **Training Schemes**

Training courses conducted to broaden the knowledge of officers responsible for the overseas selection of immigrants were continued during the fiscal year. Nineteen officers made a guided tour of Canada to learn at first hand of working conditions in various occupational fields, of prospects for expansion, and of probable future manpower needs.





Immigration conference with representatives of Canadian Labour Unions.

The groundwork was laid during the year for a rotation training scheme which was put into effect at the close of the fiscal year with a view to broadening and diversifying the field of experience of officers of the Branch. The officers on rotation will be stationed in various posts in Canada and overseas for periods ranging from six months to three and a half years

### Placement and Settlement

During the year under review, 22,971 immigrants were assisted in finding employment by immigration officers and 1,002 families were established either on farms throughout Canada or in businesses of their own by settlement officers of the Immigration Branch.

Officers of the Settlement Division assessed the qualifications of 1,831 immigrants to determine their suitability for establishment in employment opportunities available in Canada, carried out 3,931 investigations, made 1,868 appraisals, paid 2,636 follow-up visits to families previously settled, and interviewed 13,569 newcomers with a view to helping them in the solution of various problems.

Good progress was made in the activities of the Branch designed to facilitate the work of officers engaged in settlement work overseas. Field work in the compilation of basic area surveys for all of Canada was largely completed by the end of the fiscal year, and by March 31, 1954, a total of 73 such surveys had been placed in the hands of officers overseas and in this country. Information in respect of licensing and other requirements for admission to skilled occupations in Canada was kept up-to-date, and overseas officers were given information bi-monthly on establishment opportunities in this country.

### Inspection

An inspection of all offices and inspectional points in Canada was undertaken to instruct field officers on the new Immigration Act and Regulations which became effective June 1, 1953. At the end of the fiscal year, the Chief of the Inspection Division had visited 228 offices and inspectional points across Canada. The inspection is continuing.



### **Other Field Activities**

The volume of investigational work carried out by the Canadian field staff decreased slightly during the year in comparison to that carried on during 1952-53. Investigations made throughout Canada totalled 50,739, as compared to 69,154 in the previous twelve months, with most notable decreases being recorded in the Western District, 8,489 as against 18,100, and the Central District, 29,792 as compared to 35,033.

Similarly, the number of Inquiries conducted was 1,531, as against 1,782 during 1952-53, with the decline reflected in all districts except the Pacific District, in which 257 Boards were held, an increase of 33 over those conducted in the previous fiscal year.

Accounting for the increase in the total of ports of entry to 343 was the establishment of inspectional facilities at Kitimat and Chopaca in British Columbia, and St. Cyprien, St. Aurelie, and Magalloway Road in Quebec. In addition, 22 posts in the Northwest Territories and the Province of Quebec were designated as points of examination under the Immigration Act.

The number of vessels whose crews were examined at ocean ports by immigration officers totalled 18,042, as against 16,741 in the previous year. A total of 636,096 crew members were examined in 1953-54, more than 100,000 in excess of the number examined during 1952-53.

Applications submitted by Canadian residents to immigration officers for designated persons in other countries—mostly close relatives—numbered 45,318, a fairly sizeable increase over the 1952-53 figure of 40,883. In addition, applications submitted overseas by 2,605 immigrants were referred to Canadian officers for further study of suitability and settlement arrangements. This latter number was almost 4,000 less than the 6,592 similar applications referred to Canada during the previous fiscal year.

### **Overseas Activities**

All of the twenty offices operated overseas by the Immigration Branch reported an increase in activity during the fiscal year, and appropriate measures were taken to ensure the adequate handling of this upswing in the volume of work. Ten additional Canadians were despatched overseas, increasing to 117 the number from this country stationed abroad, and the total of locally engaged staff was raised from 267 to 326. Necessitated by the continued pressure of applications, new premises were occupied by the offices in London, England; Linz, Austria; and The Hague, The Netherlands, and four examination points were established in Germany—at Munich, Hamburg, Hanau, and Berlin. Permanent offices in Germany are at Karlsruhe and Hannover.

The other overseas offices of the Branch are at Liverpool, England; Glasgow, Scotland; Belfast, Northern Ireland; Dublin, Ireland; Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium; Berne, Switzerland; Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; Helsinki, Finland; Athens, Greece; Rome, Italy; New Delhi, India, and Hong Kong.

In the five offices administered by the Superintendent of Canadian Immigration Services at London, England, 83,179 persons were given medical examinations, as compared to 67,816 during 1952-53, with 49,863 medical cards being issued to British subjects, 4,109 visas going to aliens, and 189 persons receiving non-immigrant visas. Comparable totals for the previous fiscal year were 46,743 medical cards, 3,597 visas, and 198 recipients of non-immigrant visas. In addition to the heavy volume of mail in these offices, 202,551 office interviews were held, compared to 250,752 a year ago.

Nearly 284,000 people were interviewed at the thirteen offices on the Continent of Europe, and 171,996 prospective immigrants were medically examined, of whom 111,403 received immigrant visas, as compared to 78,712 during 1952-53. Non-immigrant visas issued totalled 8,260, as against 7,316.

Of the new applications for admission received at overseas offices during the fiscal year, 74,611 were for persons sponsored by Canadian residents, and 189,980 were from unsponsored persons.

Table 1

## Immigration to Canada, 1852-1954

Calendar Year.....	1852	29,307	Fiscal Year Ended March 31.....	1908	257,309
" ".....	1853	29,464	" ".....	1909	141,370
" ".....	1854	37,263	" ".....	1910	196,044
" ".....	1855	25,296	" ".....	1911	294,517
" ".....	1856	22,544	" ".....	1912	334,853
" ".....	1857	33,854	" ".....	1913	382,841
" ".....	1858	12,339	" ".....	1914	367,240
" ".....	1859	6,300	" ".....	1915	126,778
" ".....	1860	6,276	" ".....	1916	37,453
" ".....	1861	13,589	" ".....	1917	65,128
" ".....	1862	18,294	" ".....	1918	65,945
" ".....	1863	21,000	" ".....	1919	48,942
" ".....	1864	24,779	" ".....	1920	108,408
" ".....	1865	18,958	" ".....	1921	138,728
" ".....	1866	11,427	" ".....	1922	82,324
" ".....	1867	14,666	" ".....	1923	67,446
" ".....	1868	12,765	" ".....	1924	145,250
" ".....	1869	18,630	" ".....	1925	111,362
" ".....	1870	24,706	" ".....	1926	96,064
" ".....	1871	27,773	" ".....	1927	143,989
" ".....	1872	36,578	" ".....	1928	151,600
" ".....	1873	50,050	" ".....	1929	167,723
" ".....	1874	39,373	" ".....	1930	163,288
" ".....	1875	27,382	" ".....	1931	88,223
" ".....	1876	25,633	" ".....	1932	25,752
" ".....	1877	27,082	" ".....	1933	19,782
" ".....	1878	29,807	" ".....	1934	13,903
" ".....	1879	40,492	" ".....	1935	12,136
" ".....	1880	38,505	" ".....	1936	11,103
" ".....	1881	47,991	" ".....	1937	12,023
" ".....	1882	112,455	" ".....	1938	15,645
" ".....	1883	133,624	" ".....	1939	17,128
" ".....	1884	103,824	" ".....	1940	16,205
" ".....	1885	79,169	" ".....	1941	11,496
" ".....	1886	69,152	" ".....	1942	8,865
" ".....	1887	84,526	" ".....	1943	7,445
" ".....	1888	88,766	" ".....	1944	9,040
" ".....	1889	91,600	" ".....	1945	15,306
" ".....	1890	75,067	" ".....	1946	31,081
" ".....	1891	82,165	" ".....	1947	66,990
" ".....	1892	30,996	" ".....	1948	79,194
" ".....	1893	29,633	" ".....	1949	125,603
" ".....	1894	20,829	" ".....	1950	86,422
" ".....	1895	18,790	" ".....	1951	85,356
" ".....	1896	16,835	" ".....	1952	211,220
" ".....	1897	21,716	" ".....	1953	144,692
" ".....	1898	31,900	" ".....	1954	174,154
" ".....	1899	14,543			
Six months ended June 30.....	1900	23,895			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30.....	1901	49,149			
" ".....	1902	67,376			
" ".....	1903	128,364			
" ".....	1904	125,899			
" ".....	1905	142,653			
" ".....	1906	184,064			
Nine months ended March 31.....	1907	122,165			



Table 2

## Immigration to Canada by Racial Origin, 1931-1954

Racial Origin	Five years ended March 31, 1931	Five years ended March 31, 1936	Five years ended March 31, 1941	Five years ended March 31, 1946	Five years ended March 31, 1951	1951-52			1952-53			1953-54		
						From Overseas	From U S A	Totals	From Overseas	From U S A	Totals	From Overseas	From U S A	Totals
English.....	167,570	25,354	20,689	40,691	127,991	21,700	2,256	23,956	25,204	3,047	28,251	28,676	2,714	31,390
Irish.....	57,299	7,423	5,315	6,310	19,348	3,116	928	4,044	4,526	1,252	5,778	8,232	1,138	9,370
Scottish.....	86,582	10,038	6,635	8,120	40,330	10,523	830	11,353	9,653	1,045	10,698	10,802	954	11,756
Welsh.....	11,584	816	624	896	4,054	661	88	749	769	110	879	882	94	976
Totals.....	323,035	43,631	33,263	56,017	191,723	36,000	4,102	40,102	40,152	5,454	45,606	48,592	4,900	53,492
Austrian.....												3,791	36	3,827
Belgian.....	6,847	381	626	135	4,094	2,797	18	2,815	1,100	21	1,121	1,472	21	1,493
Danish.....	14,044	441	427	247	3,452	4,621	63	4,684	1,882	80	1,962	1,554	81	1,635
Dutch.....	10,293	1,048	1,449	971	35,694	19,908	263	20,171	19,530	314	19,844	20,617	305	20,922
Finnish.....	20,897	403	339	94	1,353	5,008	22	5,030	1,336	16	1,352	1,212	20	1,232
French.....	21,586	8,529	4,676	4,585	10,991	6,666	722	7,388	3,242	847	4,089	3,170	667	3,837
German.....	77,957	6,750	5,012	2,159	21,892	36,053	845	36,898	26,590	1,271	27,861	34,516	1,181	35,697
Icelandic.....	231	52	26	37	79	30	6	36	27	10	37	60	4	64
Norwegian.....	18,939	897	551	593	2,048	1,100	131	1,231	1,037	170	1,207	975	151	1,126
Swedish.....	16,133	793	552	422	1,385	858	169	1,027	394	187	581	444	171	615
Swiss.....	2,947	252	402	163	1,572	1,203	42	1,245	1,045	37	1,082	817	42	859
Totals.....	189,874	19,546	14,060	9,406	82,560	78,244	2,281	80,525	56,183	2,953	59,136	68,628	2,679	71,307
Albanian.....	138	10	27	1	124	65	1	66	2	3	5	16	.....	16
Arabian.....	24	5	10	.....	72	45	.....	45	70	4	74	17	1	18
Armenian.....	210	30	25	16	89	86	6	92	69	7	76	66	6	72
Bulgarian.....	1,264	69	95	5	277	399	4	403	46	3	49	55	1	56
Chinese.....	4	3	1	1	3,364	2,745	12	2,757	1,961	4	1,965	2,028	9	2,037
Czechoslovakian.....	20,807	2,528	4,855	272	6,233	3,028	57	3,085	606	60	666	480	72	552
East Indian.....	309	197	58	4	386	81	3	84	173	3	176	170	1	171
Estonian.....	480	16	25	15	8,350	3,718	22	3,740	603	12	615	466	10	476
Greek.....	2,964	316	529	130	3,847	2,737	32	2,769	1,547	64	1,611	2,463	56	2,519
Hebrew.....	21,062	3,868	4,342	2,939	22,680	6,945	533	7,478	4,539	553	5,092	3,027	685	3,712
Iranian.....	14	1	5	2	14	11	.....	11	6	1	7	17	2	19
Italian.....	11,061	2,124	1,635	454	23,410	28,402	166	28,568	18,016	195	18,211	27,477	261	27,738
Japanese.....	1,798	591	369	2	39	2	.....	2	9	2	11	53	3	56
Jugoslavian.....	14,364	1,263	1,710	95	6,071	4,860	35	4,895	1,288	30	1,318	2,081	51	2,132
Lettish.....	333	17	32	9	8,745	2,808	53	2,861	914	29	943	579	39	618
Lithuanian.....	4,989	219	208	37	9,138	1,420	17	1,437	477	26	503	301	26	327
Magyar.....	24,968	2,067	1,961	219	5,379	4,452	49	4,501	858	80	938	845	50	895
Maltese.....	153	11	17	10	1,923	1,592	3	1,595	683	2	685	867	5	872
Mexican.....	4	2	9	10	19	15	6	21	3	5	8	7	1	8
Negro.....	1,717	287	183	323	920	91	73	164	122	84	206	163	78	241
North American Indian.....	94	70	46	80	125	.....	23	23	.....	24	24	.....	15	15
Polish.....	33,266	2,390	2,255	995	38,100	13,440	141	13,581	3,360	154	3,514	3,268	138	3,406
Portuguese.....	90	29	18	41	319	158	10	168	275	7	282	900	17	917
Roumanian.....	1,605	202	297	47	1,582	1,017	7	1,024	238	13	251	291	20	311
Russian.....	5,535	462	609	260	3,680	2,634	29	2,663	602	52	654	476	39	515
Spanish.....	279	88	108	109	422	724	29	753	262	45	307	253	38	291
Syrian.....	661	172	121	89	339	243	23	266	184	31	215	223	37	260
Turkish.....	37	5	2	6	20	22	.....	22	14	2	16	42	.....	42
Ukrainian.....	53,683	2,457	5,642	143	23,615	7,435	51	7,486	1,448	38	1,486	963	52	1,015
Others.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	33	38	4	42	46	2	48
Totals.....	201,914	19,499	25,174	6,314	169,282	89,206	1,387	90,593	38,413	1,537	39,950	47,640	1,715	49,355
Grand Totals.....	714,823	82,676	72,497	71,737	443,565	203,450	7,770	211,220	134,748	9,944	144,692	164,860	9,294	174,154

\* Includes Austrian from 1931 to 1953.



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Table

## Racial Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last

No.	Country of Last Permanent Residence	RACIAL ORIGIN																	
		Totals	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czechoslovakian	Danish	Dutch	East Indian	Ethonian
								Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh							
1	Africa (British).....	748				3		556	445	35	67	9				3	47		
2	Africa (Not British).....	178			12		7	36	32	1	3				1				
3	Albania.....	1	1																
4	Australia.....	1,120				5		882	697	80	94	11			11	4	14		20
5	Austria.....	7,184				3,505		9	3	5	1		20		84	1	12		
6	Belgium.....	2,376					1,375	12	10	2					3		59		5
7	Bermuda.....	67						51	40	3	8						1		
8	Bulgaria.....	7						4	3		1		2						
9	Central America.....	31						12	11		1		1						
10	China.....	1,969					2	6	1	1	4			1,881	1		2		
11	Czechoslovakia.....	16						2	2						4		1		
12	Denmark.....	1,507				1		8	8						1,458	5			
13	Esthonia.....	16						4	1	2		1							12
14	Finland.....	1,167						3	2		1					5	1		
15	France.....	4,129			14	8	24	35	21	7	7		5	1	17	2	21		6
16	Germany.....	33,512	5		1	65	3	29	23	3	3		9		194	4	45		38
17	Greece.....	2,346	3		14		1	6	3	2	1		13						
18	Holland.....	20,460		1		17	15	57	45	6	6		1		9	2	20,125		3
19	Hong Kong.....	198						28	18	2	7	1	1	132			6		
20	Hungary.....	33																	
21	Iceland.....	57						5	1		4					2			
22	India.....	189			1			26	17	2	7								
23	Israel.....	1,492				4		3	2		1			3	17			142	
24	Italy.....	26,833	6			3		8	6	1	1		1	1	4		2		
25	Japan.....	86				1		17	7			5	5		2				
26	Jugoslavia.....	478				3		1	1						1		3		
27	Latvia.....	11																	
28	Lithuania.....	8																	
29	Malta.....	831						8	6	1	1								
30	Mexico.....	132						7	6			1							
31	New Zealand.....	257				1		241	174	27	37	3				1	80		
32	Norway.....	964						7	7				1		9	21	3		
33	Poland.....	99						1			1								
34	Portugal.....	588						6	6										
35	Republic of Ireland.....	2,509				2		2,477	97	2,359	20	1			1	1			
36	Roumania.....	6				1		1			1								
37	Russia.....	1									1								
38	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	12																	
39	South America.....	1,380			1	8	1	192	140	8	41	3			17	3	40		19
40	Spain.....	48						2	2										
41	Sweden.....	977				4		12	6	5		1			4	14		2	240
42	Switzerland.....	1,114		1	1	27	2	13	13				1		4		8		1
43	Syria.....	207		13	3			6	6										
44	Turkey.....	31			2			6	5			1	1						
45	Ukraine.....	1																	
46	United Kingdom.....	48,066	1	2	17	124	30	43,184	26,335	5,641	10,371	837		2	85	32	82	14	115
47	England.....	32,508	1	1	16	119	27	28,060	24,916	1,365	1,352	427		2	82	30	74	9	107
48	Scotland.....	10,176		1	1	4	1	9,878	674	263	8,914	27			2	2	2		2
49	Wales.....	720				1	1	652	245	24	12	371					2	4	6
50	Northern Ireland.....	4,421					1	4,379	304	3,982	82	11			1				
51	Lesser British Isles.....	241						215	196	7	11	1					2		
52	United States.....	9,323		1	6	36	21	4,919	2,729	1,139	955	96	1	9	72	81	305	1	14
53	West Indies (British).....	916					1	560	423	36	96	5		3	1	1	5	4	
54	West Indies (Not British).....	102						16	7	1	8				4		41		
55	Others.....	371				9	11	34	29	1	3	1		5	4		11	8	
56	Totals.....	174,154	16	18	72	3,827	1,493	53,492	31,390	9,370	11,756	976	56	2,037	552	1,635	20,922	171	476

RACIAL ORIGIN																													No.
Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hebrew	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jugoslavian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Magyar	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	North American Ind.	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Others	No.
	22	16	1	27			8		1	1	5				3		1	15	29	1	5	3	1					1	
	18	2	12	33			11			1	2	2	5							1	8		4	7	5	3	8	2	
1	6	19	7	10	2	1	8	6	24	17	14	2						30	5	5			5		2	20	4		
	10	1,744	8	83			21	1,132	2	4	250							61	176	37		1			2	21	5		
	39	19		72			115	39	8	9	19				3			416	9	90	1	1	1		2	89	6		
	1	1																1									7		
1		2		5			1												1	7	35	5	3		1		9		
	3	7		22																							10		
1	1	9	1	1				1	1	5	2	2					3	2	3				3				11		
1,132	1	11		1			8				1							1	1	1		2		8	6	7	107	1	
2	2,770	88	20	219	6	199	42	50	21	2	81			1			2	269	2	15	40	82	1	8	1	2	115	1	
	20	31,528	20	155				167	64	66	213				1		3	578	28	96	5	5	7	1	4		1		
	7	2	2,288				1	1	1	1										2	2						1		
	7	64	2	77	1		4	2	3	1	12			8			2	36	3	3	3	1	2				19		
		9	1						1										12	9							20		
		6		3			3		1		19							1										21	
		1		47													2		2	1								22	
	3	2		7			5		8		1							28	2	5	1							23	
		3	6	1,406					59	1	4	4	12				17	10	4	17	3			1				24	
	2	16	8	29		26,616	1	51	1											3								1	
1		25	21	9			1		397	10		9	2				1	1		5	6							25	
		1																										26	
							1																					27	
1							5		1									2										28	
																												29	
1		23	1	1														3	2			1	3					30	
	1	1	2	6			1											1										31	
1		10		6			2		1	1		3					892	1		1		6	2					32	
				7															84									33	
				2			1		2										2,574			1						34	
	2	2	1	7	1		2		4	4								2		4				2				35	
																												36	
																												37	
1	11	1																										38	
	28	193	5	62			112		30	19	36	34			11		5	230	164	11	25	37	9	5	1		80	1	
	1						1																					40	
58	6	50		42			21			43	8	16					9	48			3		390	6				1	
1	40	188	1	9	1	1	61		2	1	10	1	1				3		3				1	732	184			41	
				1																								42	
		3	1	2																					2	10		43	
																												44	
12	117	367	44	666	9	1	209	2	115	369	142	133	32	18			35	1,430	16	24	48	29	14	33	3	4	498	8	
7	88	328	40	605	8		155	1	110	357	124	120	27	18			33	1,331	15	19	45	25	2	3	2		473	6	
4	6	29	2	23	1	1	49		3	9	16	10	1				2	94	1	5	2		2	3	2		16	4	
		5	2	21			2		2	1	2	1	4					5				2				1	5	4	
1		5		14			3				2											2				1	4	1	
																												51	
	18																											52	
20	669	1,182	56	686	4	2	262	3	51	39	26	50	2	5	1	78	15	151	138	17	20	39	38	172	42	37		53	
	39	65	3	8			2									112		2	5	67	1	25	1	1	7			54	
	3	1	1	5			1									5				10		13						55	
	10	33	9	41		8	10		61	1		11			2			4	7	3	39		5	1	6	6	12	20	
1,232	3,837	35,697	2,519	3,712	64	19	27,738	56	2,132	618	327	895	872	8	241	15	1,126	3,406	917	311	515	291	615	859	260	42	1,015	48	

Table 5

*Racial Origin of Immigrants by Province of Intended Destination,  
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954*

Racial Origin	PROVINCE OF INTENDED DESTINATION										
	Totals	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia Yukon and North-west Territories
Albanian.....	16					7	9				
Arabian.....	17		2			6	7			2	
Armenian.....	66					36	25	1	1	2	1
Austrian.....	3,791	5	37	3	15	1,022	1,870	198	89	279	272
Belgian.....	1,472	2	9		2	611	709	44	7	47	41
<b>British</b>	<b>48,592</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>32,036</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>4,137</b>
English.....	28,676	130	490	29	161	3,893	18,172	767	426	1,770	2,828
Irish.....	8,232	42	92	2	31	1,201	5,800	186	84	428	362
Scottish.....	10,802	42	168	2	59	1,248	7,521	309	101	493	859
Welsh.....	882	10	23	1	11	81	543	25	11	86	88
Bulgarian.....	55		1			12	26	10		6	
Chinese.....	2,025	14	36	7	9	233	539	58	231	243	657
Czechoslovakian.....	480		11		3	167	196	42	9	31	21
Danish.....	1,554	2	14	1	14	130	545	80	62	441	264
Dutch.....	20,617	12	572	105	200	1,091	11,201	1,636	668	3,355	1,773
East Indian.....	170		1			35	45			3	86
Estonian.....	466				5	66	350	4	4	12	25
Finnish.....	1,212		1		3	142	850	45	6	56	107
French.....	3,170	8	33		5	2,494	364	71	29	90	71
German.....	34,516	108	291	26	118	8,247	14,645	3,103	1,321	4,678	1,971
Greek.....	2,463	1	29		17	1,121	1,127	28	27	57	56
Hebrew.....	3,027	16	19	4	3	1,615	1,135	105	7	39	84
Icelandic.....	60		11			4	21	5	1		18
Iranian.....	17					12	4		1		
Italian.....	27,477	6	39		36	6,722	18,019	483	33	790	1,335
Japanese.....	53					2	14	2		2	33
Jugoslavian.....	2,081	1	10	3	6	533	1,100	136	42	175	72
Lettish.....	579	6	19			62	397	19	8	50	16
Lithuanian.....	301					64	216	2	1	6	12
Magyar.....	845		6	1	1	323	343	51	23	82	15
Maltese.....	867		2			137	719			2	7
Mexican.....	7					2	2	1			2
Negro.....	163		5			73	80	1			4
Norwegian.....	975	3	46		4	125	237	102	49	165	243
Polish.....	3,268	1	20		3	897	1,679	304	59	223	81
Portuguese.....	900		1			326	541	4		10	18
Roumanian.....	291	2			2	94	155	11	5	15	7
Russian.....	476		3	1	1	160	196	32	2	33	48
Spanish.....	253		1		1	128	93	8		15	7
Swedish.....	444	12	2		1	80	212	20	4	47	66
Swiss.....	817		3		2	382	246	32	14	58	74
Syrian.....	223		22	3	1	58	82		5	44	8
Turkish.....	42					25	11	1		3	2
Ukrainian.....	963	1	2			146	475	142	45	129	23
Others.....	46		1			18	13	4	5	1	4
Totals from Overseas.....	164,860	424	2,022	188	714	33,834	90,534	8,072	3,380	13,968	11,661
Total from U.S.A.....	9,294	52	207	42	167	1,590	4,025	275	274	1,117	1,518
Grand Totals.....	174,154	476	2,229	230	881	35,424	94,559	8,347	3,654	15,085	13,179



Table 6

**Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination,  
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954**

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION										
	Totals	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia Yukon and Northwest Territories
<i>Managerial</i>											
Owners, managers, officials.....	1,604	14	17	.....	16	389	767	33	22	135	208 3
<i>Professional</i>											
Accountants and auditors.....	425	3	2	.....	1	99	237	12	5	25	41 .....
Architects.....	158	.....	2	.....	.....	40	86	2	.....	6	20 .....
Chemists (other than pharmacists).....	285	1	1	.....	1	83	157	9	3	15	15 .....
Dentists.....	38	1	1	.....	1	13	16	.....	.....	2	4 .....
Draftsmen and designers.....	831	2	9	.....	3	223	510	12	3	32	37 .....
Aeronautical engineers.....	175	1	2	.....	.....	47	111	2	1	.....	11 .....
Chemical engineers.....	84	.....	2	.....	.....	20	50	.....	.....	4	8 .....
Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.).....	622	1	4	.....	2	187	315	10	7	37	59 .....
Forestry engineers.....	30	.....	2	.....	.....	4	14	.....	1	5	4 .....
Electrical engineers.....	491	2	5	.....	3	132	290	10	2	15	32 .....
Mechanical engineers.....	569	9	5	1	1	135	331	11	5	34	37 .....
Metallurgical engineers.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	2 .....
Mining engineers.....	71	.....	3	.....	.....	11	33	1	2	11	9 1
Laboratory technicians and assistant.....	284	5	.....	1	1	62	170	9	5	13	18 .....
Graduate nurses.....	1,599	35	13	2	7	275	922	73	30	124	118 .....
Physicians and surgeons.....	386	21	10	2	5	77	133	28	31	46	33 .....
Teachers and professors.....	719	16	15	1	8	158	298	31	21	56	114 1
Other professional workers.....	2,135	12	30	3	24	554	946	65	61	220	209 11
TOTAL.....	8,924	109	106	10	57	2,123	4,636	275	179	645	771 13
<i>Clerical</i>											
Stenographers and typists.....	2,441	5	16	.....	13	543	1,478	45	22	115	202 2
Other clerical workers.....	4,081	13	35	1	8	871	2,483	112	37	210	309 2
TOTAL.....	6,522	18	51	1	21	1,414	3,961	157	59	325	511 4
<i>Transportation</i>											
Air pilots, captains and mates, railway conductors, Locomotive engineers, etc.....	219	5	5	.....	4	50	108	2	2	11	31 1
Other transportation workers.....	1,420	9	30	.....	5	244	857	51	13	88	121 2
TOTAL.....	1,639	14	35	.....	9	294	965	53	15	99	152 3
<i>Communication</i>											
Communication workers.....	373	3	3	.....	2	63	240	8	7	16	31 .....
<i>Commercial</i>											
Commercial travellers and salesmen.....	1,409	5	8	.....	5	301	832	28	20	95	115 .....
Sales clerks.....	972	4	12	1	6	144	640	29	8	57	71 .....
Other trading workers.....	594	2	5	.....	5	157	290	14	6	36	79 .....
TOTAL.....	2,975	11	25	1	16	602	1,762	71	34	188	265 .....
<i>Financial</i>											
Financial workers.....	182	.....	3	.....	.....	54	86	1	1	11	26 .....

Table 6

**Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination**  
**Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954—Continued**

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION										
	Totals	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia Yukon and North-west Territories
<i>Service</i>											
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists..	454		1	1	3	106	276	15	10	19	23
Nurses' aides.....	568	1	5		3	286	190	17	4	22	40
Cooks.....	610	1	9		4	197	239	58	19	40	43
Domestic servants.....	10,921	12	127	10	56	4,254	4,721	424	157	660	496
Other non-professional service workers.....	1,942	6	108	2	7	397	1,012	99	27	120	159
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>14,495</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>761</b>
<i>Agricultural</i>											
Farmers and agriculturists.....	451	1	12	3	1	41	209	18	18	73	75
Farm labourers.....	17,007	3	260	66	103	3,801	7,544	1,165	639	2,491	934
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,458</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>7,753</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>1,009</b>
<i>Fishing, Trapping and Logging</i>											
Fishermen.....	33		10	3		2	7				11
Trappers.....	1					1					
Bushmen and lumbermen.....	365	1	4		5	73	128	15	5	17	117
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>128</b>
<i>Mining</i>											
Miners.....	412		6		2	54	211	19	5	65	49
Oil field workers.....	78				1	12	16	3	4	32	10
Other workers in mines, quarries.....	11					2	3			3	3
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>501</b>	<b></b>	<b>6</b>	<b></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</i>											
Airplane mechanics and repairmen..	404	1	6		1	77	284	10		16	9
Automobile mechanics and repairmen	2,059	2	24		12	379	1,130	158	54	181	117
Bakers.....	894		12	1	3	163	446	93	21	90	65
Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgers	240	1	2			40	131	22	4	29	11
Boilermakers, platers.....	105		6		2	25	60			6	5
Brick and stone masons.....	1,341	8	11		5	225	861	55	23	94	59
Butchers and meat cutters.....	501	1	3		1	98	273	38	15	45	27
Butter and cheese makers.....	7		1			1					1
Cabinet and furniture makers.....	440		7		2	96	206	45	11	53	20
Carpenters.....	2,618		31	3	12	434	1,484	150	48	268	187
Compositors and typesetters.....	84	1			2	14	50	5	5	3	3
Construction machinery operators	58		2			8	38	1		5	4
Coremakers.....	4						3			1	
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	711	3	3		2	216	377	34	6	34	34
Electricians and wiremen.....	1,562	9	39	1	13	290	891	72	27	117	103
Electroplaters.....	27					6	19			1	1
Furriers.....	167					71	82	7		2	5
Glove makers.....	4	1				3					
Jewellers and watchmakers.....	206	1	1			62	105	14	2	8	13
Leather cutters.....	3						1	1			1
Machine operators.....	701	2	4	1	1	128	437	42	6	49	31
Mechanics.....	1,138	3	10	1	3	218	669	77	18	82	57
Mechanics and repairmen n.e.s.	1,875	6	14		1	516	962	101	25	149	99
Metal fitters and assemblers.....	1,604	1	18		3	264	1,024	86	32	103	73
Milliners.....	22					4	15		1	2	

**Table 6**  
**Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of destination**  
**Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954—Concluded**

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION										
	Totals	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon and Northwest Territories
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction—Concluded</i>											
Millwrights.....	28				1	5	17	1		3	1
Moulders.....	158		2			25	110	8	2	7	4
Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	952	1	7	1		142	588	45	20	85	63
Patternmakers.....	82					21	50	2	2	2	4
Photoengravers and lithographers.....	34				1	8	20	1	1	1	2
Plasterers and lathers.....	179		1		1	25	128	8	2	9	5
Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	606	3	10	1	2	97	349	36	19	51	38
Printing, pressmen and plate printers.....	149		2		4	30	76	9	3	11	14
Radio repairmen.....	347	2	7		2	71	215	8	1	21	20
Sawyers (wood).....	45					9	15	1		3	17
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	299	1	6		3	56	199	8	4	13	9
Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	375		2		1	101	190	30	9	14	28
Spinners and weavers.....	174		2			33	109	8	1	10	11
Stationary engineers.....	85		2			11	50			12	10
Stonecutters and dressers.....	17					1	12	2		1	1
Tailors.....	823	1	4		1	248	468	48	7	22	24
Tanners.....	24	1				4	12	3		3	1
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....	836	4	5		2	159	587	23	1	31	24
Upholsterers.....	188					33	114	14	5	9	13
Welders and flame cutters.....	631		15		3	102	372	26	9	56	47
Other workers in food products.....	159		4			37	80	11	4	11	12
Workers in rubber products.....	24	2				3	18	1			
Other workers in leather and leather products.....	52	3				18	25	3			3
Other workers in textiles.....	324					84	211	11	1	12	5
Other workers in clothing and textile goods.....	243		1		2	51	159	7	4	11	8
Other workers in wood products.....	170	1	1		1	28	98	5	1	2	33
Workers in pulp, paper and paper products.....	43		1		1	9	15	2		1	14
Other workers in printing and publishing.....	120		1		1	21	85	2	3	2	5
Other metal workers.....	461		8		1	73	304	26	6	24	19
Other workers in non-metallic mineral products.....	68		2			14	40		1	6	5
Other manufacturing and mechanical workers.....	1,949	4	14	1	8	321	1,320	51	17	105	108
Other construction workers.....	697		7		2	121	396	80	3	46	42
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>27,117</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>15,984</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,515</b>
<i>Labourers</i>											
General Labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging and mining).....	11,882	10	84	4	30	2,403	6,773	649	180	842	898
<i>Others</i>											
Not stated and unknown.....	912	3	7		5	151	588	35	11	56	56
<b>TOTAL WORKERS.....</b>	<b>94,983</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>50,318</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>7,781</b>	<b>6,393</b>
<i>Dependents</i>											
Wives.....	32,197	87	436	44	180	5,684	18,129	1,450	736	2,762	2,672
Children.....	41,875	103	530	59	222	6,864	23,485	2,084	956	4,109	3,448
Others.....	5,099	16	92	16	37	858	2,627	206	142	433	666
<b>TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....</b>	<b>79,171</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>44,241</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>6,786</b>
<b>TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....</b>	<b>174,154</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>35,424</b>	<b>94,559</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>15,085</b>	<b>13,179</b>



Table

## Intended Occupation by Racial Origin of Immigrants from Overseas, and

No.	Intended Occupation	Totals from Overseas	RACIAL ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																	
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	BRITISH					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czechoslovakian	Danish	Dutch	East Indian	Estonian	Finnish
								Totals	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh								
<i>Managerial</i>																				
1	Owners, managers, officials.....	934		1		11	5	600	438	65	90	7		4	8	4	67	4	3	3
<i>Professional</i>																				
2	Accountants and auditors.....	377		1		3	2	270	164	37	60	9				1	12	2	1	
3	Architects.....	154				2	1	94	65	9	17	3								
4	Chemists (other than pharmacists).....	268				5	7	159	106	16	33	4		1	1		9	3	3	2
5	Dentists.....	36						10	6	2	1	1					1			
6	Draughtsmen and designers.....	802				12	4	561	363	63	121	14		3	3		49		10	1
7	Aeronautical engineers.....	171						128	92	11	21	4					20	3		
8	Chemical engineers.....	68						25	19	1	4	1					9	4	3	
9	Civil engineers (and other professional engineers n.e.s.).....	570				8	1	383	224	63	89	7	1	4	3	12	34	5	3	1
10	Forestry engineers.....	28						17	10		6	1					5		1	1
11	Electrical engineers.....	469		1		8		331	237	29	61	4		1	4		27	2	5	
12	Mechanical engineers.....	531				5	3	353	225	28	96	4		3	9		43	1	3	5
13	Metallurgical engineers.....	18						12	10	2							1	1	1	
14	Mining engineers.....	63						47	37	3	7						5			1
15	Laboratory technicians and assistants.....	264				8	1	158	113	14	29	2				2	21	2	3	3
16	Graduate nurses.....	1,517		2		23	5	947	513	209	204	21		1	5	26	157		13	18
17	Physicians and surgeons.....	345				2	12	1	196	90	45	50	11	4	1		19	2	2	
18	Teachers and professors.....	611		1		5	3	463	293	52	95	23		2	1	4	12	2		2
19	Other professional workers.....	1,593	1		2	28	12	955	667	94	171	23		3	11	9	97	2	7	5
20	TOTAL.....	7,885	1		9	119	40	5,109	3,234	678	1,065	132	1	14	30	71	530	29	55	39
<i>Clerical</i>																				
21	Stenographers and typists.....	2,202		2		33	13	1,814	1,206	218	362	28		1	8		46	4	6	2
22	Other clerical workers.....	3,829		1		79	17	2,651	1,490	512	613	36		1	8	44	199	4	13	16
23	TOTAL.....	6,121	1	2		112	30	4,465	2,696	730	975	64		1	9	52	245	8	19	18
<i>Transportation</i>																				
24	Air pilots, captains and mates, railway conductors, locomotive engineers, etc.....	198						152	85	20	44	3				1	13		2	
25	Other transportation workers.....	1,347		1		7	15	871	399	249	205	18		4	11		92	6	3	14
26	TOTAL.....	1,545		1		7	15	1,023	484	269	249	21		4	12		105	6	5	14
<i>Communication</i>																				
27	Communication workers.....	350				1		295	183	36	73	3		1	2		9	1		2
<i>Commercial</i>																				
28	Commercial travellers and salesmen.....	1,149		2		12	11	820	473	189	144	14		4	2	12	71	2	4	2
29	Sales clerks.....	926		1		14	4	658	296	173	180	9		2		11	61		2	8
30	Other trading workers.....	526		1		7	5	317	195	62	59	1		6	2	9	35	5	1	4
31	TOTAL.....	2,601		1	4	33	20	1,795	964	424	383	24		12	4	32	167	7	7	14
<i>Financial</i>																				
32	Financial workers.....	158						126	83	17	21	2					13			

7

## Total from the United States, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954

RACIAL ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																											From United States	Total Immi- gration	No.
French	German	Greek	Hebrew	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jugoslavian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Magyar	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Others			
25	40	16	78	1	11			1		1	4			1	7	10		1	3	5	6	11	2			1	670	1,604	1
11	6	5	21		2				3	1	1	4		3	1	14			3	3	1	5				1	48	425	2
1	14	2	6					2	1							12	1			1	3	4					4	158	3
6	24	5	11		1			2	3	1	3			1	2	12		1	1		1	2		1	1		17	285	4
2	9	1	5					1	1		1			2		3											2	38	5
40	40	1	10		6			1	7	3	3			1		33			1		4	9					29	831	6
1	7	3	1													3	2				2					1	4	175	7
	1	2	5						2		1				3	7			1	1	1	2			1		16	84	8
10	25	8	13	1	5			2	2	1	3	1			10	16	4		4	1	3	4	1	1			52	622	9
	1														2				1								2	30	10
1	26	8	9		4			2	1		1	1		1	2	21		1		1	3	6			2		22	491	11
5	30	6	11		4			1			5	1			5	24	1	1		1	5	3		1	1	1	38	569	12
1	1															1											4	22	13
1	2		1					1	1							2								1			8	71	14
3	36	1	7		2			3			5				1	4					3	1					20	284	15
24	143	32	6	2	10			4	27	3	3	6		10	9	14	3		8	1	2	7	1		5		82	1,599	16
8	38		14	1	5			1	2	2	6	1		1	1	14			3	2	1	3		1	1	2	41	386	17
23	15	4	31		11			2	1	2				3	5	6	2	2	1	3	1	2					108	719	18
88	105	6	51		50			19	6	5	14	2		7	13	29	4	4	18	7	6	11	6	1	9		542	2,135	19
225	523	84	202	3	1	100		39	57	17	48	16		28	55	215	17	9	41	21	36	59	9	6	20	7	1,039	8,924	20
60	135	6	46	2	4			1	2	4	4	3		8	6	10	25	4	7	9	1	17	3		4	2	149	2,441	21
107	276	29	52	1	34			13	13	4	10	31		7	38	41	63	4	10	7	13	34	4		4	1	252	4,081	22
167	411	35	98	2	1	38		14	15	8	14	34		15	44	51	88	8	17	16	14	51	7		8	3	401	6,522	23
4	4	6	2	2		1				1					1	4	1			1	2	1					21	219	24
39	89	15	29	1	61			3	5	3	2	14		3	10	20	2	1	3	2	7	6	3	1	4		73	1,420	25
43	93	21	31	3	61	1		3	5	4	2	14		3	11	24	3	1	3	3	9	7	3	1	4		94	1,639	26
8	13	1	2					2	1	2		1			2	1	3			1					1	1	23	373	27
29	43	4	56		10			3	1	2	3	1		3	8	5	10		3	3	9	11	3				260	1,409	28
11	56	4	28	1	17			1		1	1	2		3	4	6	14	1	3	1	4	5	1				46	972	29
18	51	3	22		6			1	4	1	1			1	4	3	3	1	3		2	6	3	1			68	594	30
58	150	11	106	1	33			5	5	4	5	3		7	16	14	27	2	9	4	15	22	7	1			374	2,975	31
3	1	4	2								2					2	1		1	1		1			1		24	182	32

92136-7

92136-7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

Table

## Intended Occupation by Racial Origin of Immigrants from Overseas, and

No.	Intended Occupation	Totals from Overseas	RACIAL ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	BRITISH					Chinese	Czechoslovakian	Danish	Dutch	East Indian	Estonian	Finnish
								Totals	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh							
<i>Service</i>																			
33	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.	448				29	6	118	82	16	18	2		1	5	26		3	
34	Nurses' aides	555				34		85	44	12	22	7		2	2	21		5	
35	Cooks	585	1		1	16	5	115	66	14	31	4		2	5	3	66		
36	Domestic servants	10,834	3		3	571	45	815	348	176	282	9	3	53	21	87	962	23	
37	Other non-professional service workers.	1,851			1	51	19	1,151	709	206	213	23		39	8	11	128	1	
38	TOTAL	14,273	1	3	5	701	75	2,284	1,249	424	566	45	3	94	37	108	1,203	1	
<i>Agricultural</i>																			
39	Farmers and agriculturists.	371				5	31	92	61	10	20	1		2	4	148		5	
40	Farm labourers	16,895	5	1	1	337	193	1,212	632	391	161	28	11	5	54	259	3,145	11	
41	TOTAL	17,266	5	1	1	342	224	1,304	693	401	181	29	11	5	56	263	3,293	11	
<i>Fishing, Trapping and Logging</i>																			
42	Fishermen	28						9	1	2	5	1					5		
43	Trappers	1						1		1									
44	Bushmen and lumbermen	328				15	2	91	46	14	29	2	1	1	3	9	17	3	
45	TOTAL	357				15	2	101	47	17	34	3	1	1	3	9	22	3	
<i>Mining</i>																			
46	Miners	400				4	3	147	66	16	60	5		3	1	16		2	
47	Oil field workers	57						42	26	7	8	1			1	5		10	
48	Other workers in mines, quarries	10						8	4	1	2	1				1			
49	TOTAL	467				4	3	197	96	24	70	7		3	2	22		10	
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</i>																			
50	Airplane mechanics and repairmen	392				8	1	211	135	31	40	5			3	43	3	2	
51	Automobile mechanics and repairmen	2,036				133	19	435	230	105	84	16	2	11	25	215	2	11	
52	Bakers	890				39	11	146	62	28	53	3		5	16	241		5	
53	Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgers	237				13	1	58	21	16	20	1			8	37		1	
54	Boilermakers, platers	104				1		84	31	24	27	2			3	1			
55	Brick and stone masons	1,330				21	4	358	172	70	109	7		4	18	64		5	
56	Butchers and meat cutters	497				28	6	130	53	37	38	2		3	6	49		4	
57	Cabinet and furniture makers	7														1			
58	Carpenters	436				32	4	51	22	19	10			3	9	55		1	
59	Compositors and typesetters	2,578		1		56	15	795	323	257	209	6	1	1	6	49	396	1	
60	Construction machinery operators	83				2	1	42	23	3	15	1		1	1	5			
61	Coremakers	54				2		36	9	14	13					1			
62	Dressmakers and seamstresses	4						2	1	1						1		1	
63	Electricians and wiremen	700		1	1	16	9	106	63	26	17			1	3	28	1	15	
64	Electroplaters	1,529	1			74	14	657	313	162	172	10	3	5	11	139	1	9	
65	Furriers	25				1		21	9	6	6				1	1			
66	Glove makers	143				3		19	9	7	3			1	1	4		1	
67	Jewellers and watchmakers	4														1			
68	Leather cutters	205		1		9	5	34	20	5	9	2		3	4	16		3	
69	Machine operators	3						1			1								
70	Machineists	662				30	4	304	187	40	72	5		1	6	46		6	
71	Mechanics and repairmen n.e.s.	1,120				84	10	366	204	78	76	8	1	5	25	92		10	
72	Metal fitters and assemblers	1,829				133	30	318	183	68	60	7		8	17	100		3	
73	Milliners	1,594				29	12	708	383	188	127	10		4	12	325	1	2	
74		20				1		9	7	1	1			1	1		1	1	



RACIAL ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																											From United States	Total Immigration	No.
French	German	Greek	Hebrew	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jugoslavian	Letish	Lithuanian	Magyar	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Rumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Others			
27	73	10	20	...	...	95	...	4	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	8	1	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	2	...	6	454	33
6	348	27	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	13	568	34	
46	149	23	13	1	...	28	...	4	9	2	12	2	...	1	5	22	2	3	...	5	33	...	...	2	...	25	610	35	
55	4,651	596	45	1	...	2,113	...	218	20	9	54	26	...	8	54	111	1	29	7	19	38	21	1	19	...	87	10,921	36	
41	163	39	23	...	...	57	...	9	5	1	11	9	...	5	10	21	3	1	4	1	4	19	2	1	4	...	91	1,942	37
175	5,384	695	102	2	...	2,293	...	236	43	14	78	41	...	18	70	165	5	25	37	9	30	98	23	2	28	...	222	14,495	38
5	31	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	8	13	1	...	1	2	4	1	...	5	...	80	451	39	
324	6,328	81	27	4	2	2,662	...	565	46	20	210	11	1	3	82	279	482	70	34	...	26	146	15	154	5	112	17,007	40	
329	6,359	81	31	4	2	2,663	...	566	48	21	214	11	1	3	90	292	483	70	35	7	28	150	16	159	5	192	17,458	41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	33	42
16	75	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	5	3	1	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	1	...	37	365	44	
16	75	...	2	...	...	...	...	19	7	3	1	...	...	...	25	10	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	1	...	42	399	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	73	1	1	...	...	54	...	10	13	3	5	2	...	1	1	27	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	12	412	46	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	78	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	48
6	74	2	1	...	...	55	...	10	13	3	5	2	...	1	3	29	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	34	501	49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	75	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	22	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	404	50
32	629	25	29	2	...	248	...	52	4	8	17	3	...	3	17	57	4	7	7	3	4	8	...	9	2	23	2,059	51	
27	248	4	26	...	...	52	...	10	3	...	3	8	...	...	5	12	9	1	...	1	3	9	...	4	...	4	894	52	
3	64	2	2	...	...	31	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	240	53	
2	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	54	
20	305	6	5	...	...	457	...	9	4	1	3	13	...	1	7	11	4	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	11	1,341	55		
18	147	3	34	...	...	21	...	5	2	...	6	7	...	...	2	16	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	2	...	4	501	56	
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	57
12	194	...	11	...	...	8	...	7	2	1	3	2	...	2	9	13	6	...	...	2	1	4	...	3	...	4	440	58	
61	478	26	45	1	...	368	...	15	10	8	5	44	...	4	52	28	12	2	5	3	7	12	5	16	...	10	2,618	59	
3	17	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	84	60	
1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	121	34	39	1	...	180	...	11	5	2	13	3	...	3	3	35	2	3	6	...	2	1	3	6	...	11	58	61	
55	332	10	22	...	...	64	...	7	4	2	8	15	...	1	16	34	12	3	9	3	4	12	...	1	7	33	4	62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	711	63
4	13	53	31	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	24	1,562	64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	67	67
12	65	1	19	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	206	68	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	69
19	170	4	1	...	...	9	...	7	4	4	4	2	...	1	1	26	3	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	39	701	70	
27	358	3	12	...	...	25	...	13	5	4	8	5	...	1	5	28	1	4	...	2	1	3	9	...	7	18	1,138	71	
94	682	13	45	1	1	176	...	17	9	6	16	19	...	1	2	61	4	7	3	4	3	34	2	1	13	46	1,875	72	
28	358	2	5	...	...	9	...	6	6	3	6	16	...	2	...	42	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	5	10	1,604	73	
1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	74	

Table

*Intended Occupation by Racial Origin of Immigrants from Overseas, and*

Intended Occupation	Totals from Overseas	RACIAL ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																	
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	BRITISH					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czechoslovakian	Danish	Dutch	East Indian	Estonian	Finnish
							Totals	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh								
75 Millwrights.....	25					17	9		8										
76 Moulders.....	156				4	91	42	20	27	2					3	6			
77 Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	932				23	12	446	191	110	142	3		4	15	102		5		
78 Patternmakers.....	81				1		57	24	6	25	2				6				
79 Photoengravers and lithographers.....	32					1	20	16	3	1				1					
80 Plasterers and lathers.....	176				2		106	32	48	25	1				12				
81 Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	587				10	2	323	148	89	86			1	4	54				
82 Printing pressmen and plate printers.....	141				2	1	70	42	16	11	1		1	3	17				
83 Radio repairmen.....	335				19	2	113	76	17	18	2		2	3	57				
84 Sawyers (wood).....	43				4	1	11	6	3	2				4	2	1			
85 Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	293				9	1	185	110	27	48			1		20		1		
86 Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	370		1		20	4	37	21	10	6			2	1	33				
87 Spinners and weavers.....	173				15	2	48	30	8	10			2	1	5	1			
88 Stationary engineers.....	79						58	29	10	17	2				8				
89 Stonecutters and dressers.....	15						4	1	1	2				1	1				
90 Tailors.....	811				36	6	97	49	24	23	1		2	9	1	43			
91 Tanners.....	24				8		2	1		1				1	1				
92 Toolmakers, diemakers and settlers.....	825				32	7	343	246	20	65	12		5	9	40		2	3	
93 Upholsterers.....	186				15	1	46	20	13	13			1	3	37		1		
94 Welders and flame cutters.....	610				19	3	223	111	48	59	5	1		3	98		8		
95 Other workers in food products.....	155				7	1	45	14	17	13	1		1	5	16			7	
96 Workers in rubber products.....	23					1	11	4	3	4					1				
97 Other workers in leather and leather products.....	50				2	1	12	5	3	4					5			1	
98 Other workers in textiles.....	315			2	9	5	155	66	53	35	1		6	3	11		3	2	
99 Other workers in clothing and textile goods.....	237				4	2	112	53	41	17	1		2	4	12				
100 Other workers in wood products.....	167				4	2	75	38	16	21					24	1		2	
101 Workers in pulp, paper and paper products.....	41				1		27	14	1	12					6			1	
102 Other workers in printing and publishing.....	116				1	2	79	39	12	28			1	2	5				
103 Other metal workers.....	448				16	3	208	99	58	42	9		1	4	69		5	2	
104 Other workers in non-metallic mineral products.....	65				2	3	22	12	6	4				2	14				
105 Other manufacturing and mechanical workers.....	1,843				23	13	1,176	638	205	310	23	1	4	6	7	155	6	9	
106 Other construction workers.....	662				5	3	302	156	74	68	4			3	31	1	1	18	
107 TOTAL.....	26,498	1	1	6	1,107	225	9,412	4,802	2,148	2,309	153	11	8	109	302	2,753	17	99	
108 General Labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging and mining).....	11,810	5	2	5	148	52	976	349	362	248	17	15	691	64	70	226	10	21	
109 Not stated and unknown.....	804				15	7	421	222	97	96	6		12	3	3	73	1	6	
110 TOTAL WORKERS.....	91,069	13	9	34	2,516	698	28,108	15,540	5,692	6,363	513	42	842	331	930	8,728	98	269	
111 Wives.....	29,918				3	14	595	332	8,568	5,450	1,075	1,879	164	6	554	67	255	4,272	
112 Children.....	39,412	1	3	12	571	403	10,606	6,877	1,290	2,260	179	6	437	71	327	7,266	35	99	
113 Others.....	4,461	2	2	6	109	39	1,310	809	175	300	26	1	195	11	42	351	8	18	
114 TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	73,791	3	8	32	1,275	774	20,484	13,136	2,540	4,439	369	13	1,186	149	624	11,889	72	197	
115 TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	164,860	16	17	66	3,791	1,472	48,592	28,676	8,232	10,802	822	55	2,028	480	1,554	20,617	170	466	

7

RACIAL ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																							From United States	Total Immigration	No.				
French	German	Greek	Hebrew	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jugoslavian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Magyar	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Rumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss				Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Others
3	6	1	1																								3	28	75
30	36	3	19	3		27		6	1	1	1	1	1		2	2		1	2	3	1	5	6			2	2	158	76
2	166	8	3						3	1	1	15	1		4	19		1	2	4	4	1	1			20	1	952	77
10	5	2	1									1	1			1		1								1	2	82	78
2	33	4	11			9		1	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	3				3	2	34	79
10	120	2	6	1		9					1	3			9	7	1		1	1		3			4	19	3	179	80
6	26		6	1		4				2						7	1						2			8	8	149	82
10	89	5	5			3		2	2	1		2	2		4	2	1		1			1			1	12	2	347	83
2	12															7										2	45	84	
10	38	1	7			7		1	2			1	1		3	4						1				6	5	299	85
2	84	11	23			115		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	1		2		1	5	6	375	86	
2	47	2	6			7		5	4	5	3	2	1		1	11	1				1	1		5	1	1	174	87	
	2		1			1						4			1	1						1				2	6	85	88
	2					1						4			1	1										2	17	89	
10	119	16	123			249		14	2	7	14	5	1	3	31		1	3	2				2	1	10	12	823	90	
1	7	1									1	1			1												24	91	
25	303		7			5		4	2		4				3	18	1		1	1	1	9				11	836	92	
6	50		9			1									3	3	4	1		2	3					2	188	93	
17	146		1	1		14		6	5	2	2	11		1	8	17	1	3	1	2	3	2		3	21	631	94		
8	41	3	3			8					2	1			1	2	1		1	1	6				4	159	95		
1	5		2											1	1	1									1	24	96		
4	12		7			3					1				2											2	52	97	
3	31	1	15			5		5	4	9	5				3	26			1				1	1	9	9	324	98	
3	22	2	32			8		6	3	1</																			



Table 8

Racial Origin and Sex of Immigrants, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954

Racial Origin	From Overseas					From the United States					Grand Totals
	Totals	18 Years and Over		Under 18 Years		Totals	18 Years and Over		Under 18 Years		
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Albanian.....	16	13	2	1							16
Arabian.....	17	2	10	3	2	1	1				18
Armenian.....	66	25	28	5	8	6	2	3		1	72
Austrian.....	3,791	1,764	1,432	289	306	36	12	19	4	1	3,827
Belgian.....	1,472	592	459	206	215	21	10	8	1	2	1,493
British.....	48,592	20,728	16,780	5,828	5,256	4,900	1,765	1,803	688	644	53,492
English.....	28,676	11,391	10,157	3,737	3,391	2,714	953	996	389	376	31,390
Irish.....	8,232	4,441	2,428	719	644	1,138	422	423	157	136	9,370
Scottish.....	10,802	4,503	3,893	1,272	1,134	954	347	357	127	123	11,756
Welsh.....	882	393	302	100	87	94	43	27	15	9	976
Bulgarian.....	55	40	9	6		1	1				56
Chinese.....	2,028	910	679	330	109	9	2	6	1		2,037
Czechoslovakian.....	480	295	113	40	32	72	26	27	10	9	552
Danish.....	1,554	774	447	176	157	81	29	32	8	12	1,635
Dutch.....	20,617	7,224	5,793	4,011	3,589	305	100	116	37	52	20,922
East Indian.....	170	94	42	21	13	1	1				171
Estonian.....	466	176	189	47	54	10	2	7		1	476
Finnish.....	1,212	404	460	177	171	20	6	8	3	3	1,232
French.....	3,170	1,546	977	322	325	667	240	261	84	82	3,837
German.....	34,516	14,143	12,588	3,992	3,793	1,181	414	432	181	154	35,697
Greek.....	2,463	870	1,081	284	228	56	22	20	8	6	2,519
Hebrew.....	3,027	1,139	1,037	430	421	685	245	265	87	88	3,712
Icelandic.....	60	21	20	9	10	4	1	1	1	1	64
Iranian.....	17	6	5	2	4	2		2			19
Italian.....	27,477	10,808	8,146	4,540	3,983	261	99	85	39	38	27,738
Japanese.....	53	2	38	6	7	3	2	1			56
Jugoslavian.....	2,081	939	717	219	206	51	19	22	4	6	2,132
Lettish.....	579	257	221	57	44	39	7	24	3	5	618
Lithuanian.....	301	137	102	31	31	26	6	12	4	4	327
Magyar.....	845	473	230	79	63	50	20	28	1	1	895
Maltese.....	867	434	185	142	106	5	3	1	1		872
Mexican.....	7	1	5	1		1		1			8
Negro.....	163	75	60	10	18	78	42	20	9	7	241
North American Indian.....						15	1	9	3	2	15
Norwegian.....	975	502	261	119	93	151	49	55	25	22	1,126
Polish.....	3,268	1,548	869	422	429	138	49	60	9	20	3,406
Portuguese.....	900	657	131	58	54	17	5	6	3	3	917
Roumanian.....	291	149	100	20	22	20	5	12	1	2	311
Russian.....	476	180	201	46	49	39	12	19	5	3	515
Spanish.....	253	97	98	28	30	38	10	17	6	5	291
Swedish.....	444	186	141	63	54	171	72	48	20	31	615
Swiss.....	817	506	199	64	48	42	17	13	4	8	859
Syrian.....	223	87	67	41	28	37	14	15	6	2	260
Turkish.....	42	17	13	5	7						42
Ukrainian.....	963	444	261	143	115	52	14	30	5	3	1,015
Others.....	46	25	11	6	4	2	1	1			48
TOTALS.....	164,860	68,290	54,207	22,279	20,084	9,294	3,326	3,489	1,261	1,218	174,154

Table 9

*Age Groups of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954*

Age Groups	Grand Totals	Males					Females				
		Totals	Married	Single	Wid-owed	Div-orced	Totals	Married	Single	Wid-owed	Div-orced
0-14.....	38,897	20,196	.....	20,196	.....	.....	18,701	1	18,700	.....	.....
15-19.....	13,420	7,677	62	7,614	1	.....	5,743	646	5,097	.....	.....
20-24.....	30,098	17,084	2,480	14,587	6	11	13,014	5,963	6,996	10	45
25-29.....	31,103	17,710	8,202	9,385	25	98	13,393	8,795	4,378	40	180
30-39.....	34,533	19,422	14,718	4,326	62	316	15,111	11,739	2,690	268	414
40-49.....	16,769	9,207	8,012	857	103	235	7,562	5,915	814	469	364
50-59.....	6,050	2,721	2,388	187	88	58	3,329	2,107	254	814	154
60 and Over.....	3,284	1,139	845	38	238	18	2,145	635	134	1,315	61
TOTALS.....	174,154	95,156	36,707	57,190	523	736	78,998	35,801	39,063	2,916	1,218

Table 10

*Comparative Monthly Immigration, Fiscal Years 1952-53 and 1953-54*

	1952-53	1953-54	Percentages of Increase or Decrease
April.....	19,497	16,118	-17
May.....	19,848	20,905	+ 5
June.....	15,969	18,376	+15
July.....	16,687	19,697	+18
August.....	11,285	14,594	+29
September.....	9,267	12,471	+35
October.....	10,940	18,624	+70
November.....	10,800	13,916	+29
December.....	7,462	11,230	+50
January.....	5,627	8,080	+44
February.....	5,242	6,834	+30
March.....	12,068	13,309	+10
TOTALS.....	144,692	174,154	+20

Table 11

*Total Inspections at ports of entry, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954*

	Immigrants	Refused Admission	Persons† Returning	Non-* Immigrants	Totals 1953-54	Totals 1952-53
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Gander.....	6,551		10,648	5,404	22,603	18,835
St. John's and Outports.....	748	2	1,149	337	2,236	2,063
Others.....	99		1,078	481	1,658	1,609
TOTALS.....	7,398	2	12,875	6,222	26,497	22,507
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Halifax and Outport.....	55,976	27	5,284	3,693	64,980	63,651
Others.....	64	5	1,664	12,861	14,594	14,556
TOTALS.....	56,040	32	6,948	16,554	79,574	78,207
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>						
TOTALS.....	9		187	77	273	184
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
Edmundston and Outport.....	25	7	987,574	918,631	1,906,237	1,887,067
Saint John and Outports.....	4,946	8	5,460	5,874	16,288	15,015
Saint Leonard and Outports.....	9	15	608,283	624,993	1,233,300	1,145,171
Saint Stephen and Outports.....	219	45	1,750,324	1,480,302	3,230,890	3,471,208
Woodstock Road and Outports.....	24	13	497,379	403,922	901,338	860,459
Others.....	147	18	460,190	437,795	898,150	847,243
TOTALS.....	5,370	106	4,309,210	3,871,517	8,186,203	8,226,163
<i>Quebec</i>						
Dorval and Outport.....	6,577	67	75,564	64,811	147,019	126,081
Lacolle and Outports.....	2,446	367	1,308,310	681,627	1,992,750	1,935,790
Montreal.....	2,268	93	490	548	3,399	3,237
Quebec and Outports.....	66,536	34	24,884	9,124	100,578	80,738
Rock Island and Outports.....	63	15	492,816	551,830	1,044,724	983,734
Others.....	500	85	1,462,125	1,216,691	2,679,401	2,484,792
TOTALS.....	78,390	661	3,364,189	2,524,631	5,967,871	5,614,372
<i>Ontario</i>						
Fort Erie and Outports.....	8,046	246	1,628,982	6,064,651	7,701,925	7,613,858
Malton Airport.....	2,355	49	91,721	161,475	161,600	129,545
Niagara Falls and Outports.....	5,514	120	3,072,994	4,112,651	7,191,279	6,014,139
Sarnia and Outports.....	274	70	1,136,398	1,298,970	2,435,712	2,291,751
Windsor and Outports.....	1,227	264	3,828,736	5,677,741	9,507,968	8,902,134
Others.....	2,231	142	1,882,246	1,852,693	3,737,312	3,522,952
TOTALS.....	19,647	891	11,641,077	19,074,181	30,735,796	28,474,379
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Emerson and Outports.....	445	20	476,647	230,433	707,545	639,223
Gretna.....	2		77,509	60,488	137,999	143,511
Others.....	183	2	178,307	104,369	282,861	279,670
TOTALS.....	630	22	732,463	395,290	1,128,405	1,062,404
<i>Saskatchewan</i>						
North Portal and Outports.....	182	10	176,480	102,573	279,245	286,883
Others.....	151	1	203,430	80,298	283,880	285,885
TOTALS.....	333	11	379,910	182,871	563,125	572,768
<i>Alberta</i>						
Carway.....	39		46,724	55,658	102,421	91,653
Coutts and Outports.....	279	21	251,992	180,211	432,503	494,348
Others.....	806	1	27,068	80,923	108,798	99,008
TOTALS.....	1,124	22	325,784	316,792	643,722	685,009
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Douglas and Outports.....	1,451	304	1,108,344	589,633	1,699,732	1,729,757
Huntingdon.....	38	4	281,465	135,018	416,525	421,592
Vancouver and Airport.....	2,931	51	17,534	21,231	41,747	34,043
Victoria.....	238	51	56,301	198,820	255,410	254,574
Others.....	534	55	1,078,073	492,191	1,570,853	1,548,948
TOTALS.....	5,192	465	2,541,717	1,436,893	3,984,267	3,988,914
<i>Yukon Territory</i>						
TOTALS.....	21	1	6,536	40,897	47,455	47,162
GRAND TOTALS.....	174,154	2,213	23,320,896	27,865,925	51,363,188	48,772,069

† Canadian citizens and Canadian residents who have returned to Canada after visits or residence.

\* Includes tourists, visitors, etc.



Table 12

*Persons Refused Admission at Ports of Entry, by Causes,  
Five Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1954*

	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954
<b>FROM OVERSEAS</b>					
Mental and Medical.....	48	16	22	38	40
Civil.....	352	324	325	471	346
TOTALS.....	400	340	347	509	386
<b>FROM U. S. A.</b>					
Mental and Medical.....	155	120	103	71	52
Civil.....	8,286	7,079	4,544	3,556	1,775
TOTALS.....	8,441	7,199	4,647	3,627	1,827
GRAND TOTALS.....	8,841	7,539	4,994	4,136	2,213

Table 13

*Deportations from Canada, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces,  
Five Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1954*

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
<b>By Causes</b>					
Mental and Medical.....	50	43	44	64	87
Public Charges.....	33	26	10	29	8
Criminality.....	103	90	89	96	144
Other Civil Causes.....	230	236	323	393	385
Accompanying Deported Persons.....	6	1		8	6
TOTALS.....	422	396	466	590	630
<b>By Nationalities</b>					
British.....	192	174	183	210	237
French.....	3	5	6	6	6
United States.....	110	81	69	80	111
Other.....	117	136	208	294	276
TOTALS.....	422	396	466	590	630
<b>By Provinces</b>					
Newfoundland.....	5	15	22	21	3
Nova Scotia.....	26	28	39	33	28
Prince Edward Island.....					1
New Brunswick.....	20	17	23	22	6
Quebec.....	128	101	138	164	154
Ontario.....	132	118	121	172	245
Manitoba.....	14	10	8	22	15
Saskatchewan.....	7	9	6	4	7
Alberta.....	14	12	10	18	30
British Columbia.....	76	85	99	134	140
Yukon Territory.....		1			1
TOTALS.....	422	396	466	590	630

## **Indian Affairs Branch**

**H. M. Jones, Director**

Taking greater advantage of provisions of the Indian Act, Canadian Indians continued to show increasing interest in managing their own affairs and in promoting their own economy during the fiscal year under review.

This attitude was typified on many reserves by the work of the elected councils, whose competent management of band funds was partially responsible for the growth of the Indian Trust Fund, which increased by more than \$490,000 during the year. Band housing projects were operated with success, with Indians providing practically all necessary labour.

Interest in formal education continued to increase, with the number of students who are studying at the secondary school level or beyond almost double that of two years ago.

A total of 789 Indians were enfranchised during the year, only slightly lower than the previous year's total.

A highlight in the Branch's personal relations with Indians during the year was a conference held in Ottawa, October 26, 27, and 28, at which representative Indians from many parts of Canada met with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Branch officials to express their views on the operation of the Indian Act which came into operation in September, 1951.

Agriculture continued to be the principal source of Indian revenue, and good progress was made in the Prairie Provinces, where land under cultivation totalled 38,000 acres more than that of the previous year and where more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain were harvested.

Petroleum and natural gas rights continued to bring returns, with receipts from 398 contracts current totalling \$946,426.49 during the fiscal year.

Sale of reserve lands totalled \$714,109.15, of which more than \$700,000 represented cash sales.

The Branch housing program saw the construction of 972 new homes for Indians and the renovation of 2,108 existing dwellings.

## **Economic Development**

### **Housing**

The Indian Affairs Branch continued to assist in providing housing accommodation for Indians and, during the year under review, 972 houses were built and 2,108 homes repaired. Departmental policy is that the housing requirements of the sick and aged are given first consideration. Assistance also is given to able-bodied Indians who, because of large families or inadequate incomes, are unable to assume the entire cost of building or improving their homes. In these cases the Indians contribute in accordance with their ability, either by providing materials or labour or both. In addition to personal contributions of the Indians, finances for the construction and repair of the houses were obtained from the welfare appropriation, from Veteran's Land Act grants, and from band funds.

Some bands were particularly active in conducting housing projects. Two reserves on which the bands operated housing projects at their own expense



Delegates to the conference on Indian matters held in Ottawa October 26, 27, and 28, 1953, seen with the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.



during the year were the Blood Indian Reserve in Alberta and the Cape Croker Indian Reserve in Ontario. Houses on the Blood Reserve were sold to band members on time-payment with no interest, while members of the Cape Croker Band paid for their homes out of their band interest payments. Similar plans were in effect elsewhere, and Indians performed a large part of the construction work.

In connection with the housing program, the Indian Affairs Branch operated approximately 40 sawmills during 1953-54. These were located in areas where sawn timber is not available and in those where the cost of transportation is prohibitive. The work was performed by Indians under the supervision of the local field staff. Approximately 10 of these mills are located permanently where there is a continuing need for lumber and where the timber supply is adequate. The other 30 mills were moved from time to time to meet requirements in various localities.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture remained the principal source of Indian revenue in the Prairie Provinces, where there was a further increase in the acreage of farm land under cultivation on Indian reserves.

In 1953-54, cultivation on Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta covered 363,000 acres, an increase of more than 38,000 acres over the previous year's total. With more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain harvested, much of the grain had to be stored on the reserves as a result of the shortage of elevator space.

A gardening program was instituted in the Great Slave Lake area to provide a healthier and more varied diet. In this connection, the Indian Affairs Branch broke and cleared land at Hay River and a successful market gardening program resulted. The program is being continued and expanded.

The policy of installing refrigeration units in isolated areas in Northern Canada as a means of assisting Indians in the preservation of meat and fish during seasons of plenty for use during periods of scarcity was continued, and during the year a new unit was installed at Fort Rae, Northwest Territories. Arrangements were made also for the purchase of a new unit for Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan. This program has resulted in a more varied and healthful year-round diet.

The Branch once again made grants to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs throughout Canada and provided funds for prizes in several garden competitions. These grants totalled \$7,450, slightly more than during the previous fiscal year. The 1952-53 Annual Report contains a complete list of organizations to whom such grants are made.

### **Handicraft**

Demand for Indian handicraft during the year kept pace with production and, although it was not necessary to cancel any orders from the regular stock, several orders for special baskets had to be refused. In addition to weekly shipments of craft goods from Pierreville, there were periodic shipments from Manitoulin Island, St. Regis, and Lorette reserves. A total of \$18,149.23 was paid direct to Indian workers, while the value of 279 orders shipped to merchants amounted to \$19,118.71.

Members of Homemakers' Clubs residing on 11 different reserves were paid \$6,354.88 for sewing 7,196 hospital garments. A total of 9,378 garments, valued at \$17,915.67, were sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare.



### Revolving Fund Loans

One hundred and twenty-six revolving fund loans, totalling \$138,414.08, were approved during the year. Loans were granted for the purchase of farm machinery, livestock, fishing equipment, lumber operations, motor vehicles, sprinkler irrigation systems, farm operations, and petroleum products. An amendment to Section 69 of the Indian Act to include the clearing and breaking of new land permitted approval of loans for Indians in the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia for this purpose.

### Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

The number of grants approved under Section 39 of the Veteran's Land Act showed very little change from last year. Applications now are being received from Indians who saw service in Korea.

Of the 1,406 applications approved to date, 661 have been for full-time farming, 573 for small holdings, largely for construction or repair of dwelling houses, 124 for commercial fishing enterprises, and 48 miscellaneous, which includes forestry operations and trapping or fur farming.

Many of the Indian veterans settled under the Act have increased their earning capacity by purchasing new farm machinery and have improved their holdings by contributing their own funds and labour towards the improvement of their farms and houses.

The following table shows details of grants approved to March 31, 1953, and during the year 1953-54:

Purpose of Grant	Number of Veterans	Total Value	Average Value
		\$ cts.	\$
Land and buildings.....	334	270,563.95	810
Building and materials.....	1,110	1,474,110.48	1,328
Clearing land.....	183	82,122.21	449
Livestock and equipment.....	733	927,442.66	1,265
Forestry equipment.....	25	18,466.14	739
Commercial fishing equipment.....	142	205,543.99	1,447
Fur farming equipment.....	71	34,113.15	480
Household equipment.....	821	182,001.03	222
		3,194,363.61	

<i>Grants 1953-54</i>		<i>Total to Date</i>
New grants.....	57	1,406
Supplementary.....	12	462
Amount.....	\$ 141,254.88	\$ 3,194,363.61
Expenditure.....	173,756.13	2,953,208.85
Approved, not expended.....		241,154.76
Average grant—\$2,272.		

### Wildlife and Fisheries

Three factors continued during the year to have an adverse effect on the economy of those Indians who derive all, or a substantial portion, of their cash income from the fur resource. These were declining fur prices, high commodity prices, and low production. Raw fur prices declined to the 1938-39 level and commodity prices continued to advance, especially in isolated areas where high transportation costs had to be added to the initial price.

In an effort to raise production, the fur rehabilitation and management program carried on in co-operation with the provincial administrations in Quebec,

Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan was continued and will be extended as soon as circumstances permit. The following production figures from four preserve areas in the Province of Quebec will illustrate the progress that has been made with respect to production of beaver. These areas have been set aside by the Province for the exclusive use of Indians.

Year	Nottaway		Peribonca		Abitibi		Old Factory	
	Census	Crop	Census	Crop	Census	Crop	Census	Crop
1938	255							
1939	490							
1940	730							
1941	1,125		195					
1942	1,575		390					
1943	2,470		595		1,120		500	
1944	3,891		815		2,012		1,040	
1945	6,280		1,240		3,860		1,985	
1946	7,895	850	1,435		4,380		3,435	
1947	8,435	1,009	1,825		6,180	304	5,305	
1948	9,575	1,291	3,145		7,150	809	7,120	
1949	10,855	1,781	4,495	500	8,925	1,070	10,005	139
1950	12,065	2,395	5,575	750	9,750	1,506	13,880	2,071
1951	13,635	3,467	5,705	1,000	10,640	1,752	18,680	3,223
1952	16,690	3,645	6,100	297	13,260	2,601	21,505	5,554
1953	17,100	3,242	6,335	1,200	13,400	2,764	23,585	5,460
					14,200	2,127	25,175	4,916

That similar results have been achieved on a wider scale is shown by the planned production totals in the three provinces where formal agreements are in effect. The figures on production during the past nine years follow:

Year	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Ontario
1945	3,379		
1946	6,960		
1947	7,638	1,646	47,276
1948	10,672	4,372	57,953
1949	13,567	8,090	63,374
1950	14,439	10,495	73,759
1951	18,426	11,104	80,675
1952	27,875	17,618	106,000
1953	23,436	30,000 est.	120,000

Analysing the foregoing in relation to the contemporary price of furs, it may be seen that in Manitoba, for instance, the production in 1945 was 3,379 pelts which, at the \$40 price prevailing at that time, brought \$135,880. In 1953, the production had risen to 23,436 pelts which, although they sold at only \$10 average, totalled \$234,360. In this and other development areas, therefore, increased production has, with respect to beaver, more than offset the decline in fur prices.

The muskrat rehabilitation projects, although restricted to areas where development is possible by water control methods, continued to occupy an important place in fur development. For instance, the Summerberry rehabilitation block in The Pas Agency, Manitoba, produced 165,867 muskrats which brought a net return totalling \$152,951.63 to the 459 participating trappers. In all, Indians trapping in the Saskatchewan River delta area shared to the extent of \$436,000 in the proceeds of muskrat development projects.

Although the present situation with regard to fur prices is not encouraging, there is no alternative employment in most of the areas in which Indians trap for their livelihood and the Branch effort must, therefore, be continued.

General supervision of Indian participation in the commercial fishing industry was continued. There was direct supervision of various small fishing projects such as the goldeye fishing project at Big Sandy Lake in Ontario, a sturgeon fishing project in the Moose River in Ontario, and a salmon fishing project at Bersimis, Quebec.

Negotiations were successfully concluded for the opening of goldeye fishing at Lake Claire in Wood Buffalo Park and arrangements have been made to provide a supervisor for Indian participation in this project.

Assistance in domestic fishing for home consumption was provided by the issue of nets and fishing equipment in areas where their use is permitted.

### **Social Welfare**

The Social Welfare Division is responsible for the administration of social service on behalf of Indians. Among the services are indigent relief; private, foster home, and institutional placement of children; assistance to juvenile delinquents, cripples, aged adults, and unmarried mothers; rehabilitation of disabled Indians, and administration of Family Allowances. The Division co-operates with provincial and other federal authorities in the administration of Blind Persons' Allowances and Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security payment.

### **Homemakers' Clubs**

The 169 Indian Homemakers' Clubs continued to do good work in home improvement on the reserves, sewing, assistance to less fortunate members of the Band, and social activities. Two new clubs were formed and others were in the course of being organized under the supervision of the social workers.

The ninth annual convention of Homemakers' Clubs in Ontario was held on Mud Lake Reserve, near Peterborough, and the second convention of clubs in the Prairie Provinces was held at Gleichen on Blackfoot Indian Reserve, Alberta. A convention for the clubs of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island was held at Village des Hurons, Lorette Indian Reserve, Quebec. These conventions were conducted by the Indian women with the assistance of the Indian superintendents and social workers.

### **Social Workers**

A conference of social workers was held in Ottawa in September to clarify Branch policy on the duties of social workers and to establish a uniform practice in handling social problems among Indians, both on and off the Indian reserves. An opportunity was afforded for a study of social legislation and organization in the various provinces.

### **Social Leaders' Courses**

The Indian Affairs Branch conducted social leaders' training courses for the Indians of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on Eel Ground Indian Reserve, New Brunswick; for the Indians of Ontario in the City of North Bay; for the Indians of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Regina, and for the Indians of Alberta and British Columbia at Calgary. The courses were well prepared and successfully conducted. If these experimental training courses result in an improvement in the moral, social, and recreational activities on reserves, consideration will be given to continuing them at other centres.

### Indigent Relief

Regional unemployment, the depressed fur market, and the effect of serious forest fires on wildlife in some northern areas resulted in heavy expenditures for food, fuel, and clothing. Notwithstanding this fact, net expenditures for direct relief showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, owing to an increase in the number of Indians qualifying for Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security payments.

There was a revision of policy and procedure regarding provision of special foods as a preventive measure against tuberculosis, and the scale of rehabilitation rations was substantially increased. These special foods are issued to persons discharged from hospital after treatment for tuberculosis and to those families which have been exposed to the disease, with the intention of fortifying them against illness by means of a well-balanced diet. Apart from the humanitarian aspect, this revised policy is considered to be financially advantageous through savings in sanatoria costs.

### Foster Home and Institutional Placements

Increasing emphasis was placed on the importance of suitable placement of children requiring protection. Indian children requiring temporary or permanent protection were placed in suitable Indian homes whenever possible. Placements in non-Indian homes and institutions were made when expedient or necessary. Preventive work in the field of juvenile delinquency received increasing attention. Indian Affairs Branch officials worked in close co-operation with provincial authorities whenever possible. Committals, when necessary, were in provincial institutions.

### Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children receiving Family Allowances in Canada as of December 31, 1953, and the method of payment employed:

	Families in pay	Children in pay	Method of Payment			
			Cheque Direct "A"	Cheque Direct c/o Agent "B"	Agency Trust Acct. "C"	In Kind "D"
Prince Edward Island.....	28	85	26	.....	2	.....
Nova Scotia.....	365	1,040	353	.....	12	.....
New Brunswick.....	342	1,020	337	.....	5	.....
Quebec.....	1,830	5,167	886	409	35	500
Ontario.....	4,298	12,171	3,445	174	78	601
Manitoba.....	2,739	7,819	2,538	181	20	.....
Saskatchewan.....	2,612	6,920	2,009	534	69	.....
Alberta.....	2,083	5,190	1,696	353	34	.....
British Columbia.....	3,999	11,017	3,586	159	246	.....
Yukon & N.W.T.....	706	1,602	498	.....	.....	208
	19,002	52,031	15,374	1,810	501	1,317



On December 31, 1953, 21,306 Indian families and 62,571 children were registered for Family Allowances, an increase over the previous year of 593 families and 1,824 children.

The following analysis relates to the method of payment of accounts:

"A" (cheque direct to Indian parent).....	15,374	
"B" (cheque direct to Indian parent in care of Indian Agency Office).....	1,810	
	17,184	90.4 p.c.
"C" (administered through the Indian Agency Trust Account)....	501	2.7 p.c.
"D" (allowances in kind).....	1,317	6.9 p.c.

The following table shows the value of Family Allowances distributed to Indian families in the calendar year ending December 31, 1953, an increase of \$125,486 over the previous year:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 6,228
Nova Scotia.....	73,694
New Brunswick.....	71,206
Quebec.....	375,277
Ontario.....	900,352
Manitoba.....	566,805
Saskatchewan.....	505,379
Alberta.....	398,129
British Columbia.....	820,698
Yukon and N.W.T.....	129,882
	<u>\$3,846,650</u>

### Blind Persons' Allowances and Old Age Assistance

Approximately 176 Indians in Canada between the ages of 21 and 64 were receiving Blind Persons' Allowances and approximately 1,261 Indians between the ages of 65 and 69 were receiving Old Age Assistance on December 31, 1953.

A tribunal to rule on applications for Old Age Assistance by Indians who did not possess conclusive proof of age was conducted in the Lac Seul area of the Sioux Lookout Agency last year. In order to establish the age of such Indians, the tribunal heard witnesses who knew the applicant, correlated the applicant's recollections with the history of the area, and examined all pertinent facts available. Its operation was generally satisfactory and plans are being made to extend the use of the tribunal procedure.

### Old Age Security

Approximately 4,373 Indians in Canada 70 years of age and over were in receipt of Old Age Security pensions in December 31, 1953.

### Rehabilitation of the Disabled

A survey conducted last year indicates that there are approximately 700 disabled Indians in Canada. In addition, there are many, particularly from northern areas, who have undergone treatment for tuberculosis and who cannot resume their former way of life. These people present a difficult problem because many are not suited by temperament to urban life and industrial or clerical employment. The break in family ties and removal of people from their familiar habitat militates to some extent against any rehabilitation program planned. It is hoped that some of these can be assisted materially by special training and aided in finding occupation for which they are suited.

## Education

A growing interest in formal education among Indians is indicated by the increasing number of students attending secondary schools, colleges, and special courses. This number at both Indian and non-Indian schools has grown steadily from 1,051 in 1950-51 to 1,644 in the past fiscal year. Included in the latter total are 38 learning trades, 37 taking commercial courses, 28 training as nurses, and nine studying at normal school. Students in each of the above categories increased in number each year since 1950-51.

## Teaching Staff

During the fiscal year, 626 appointments were made to the teaching staff. Of this number, 67.1 per cent held teaching certificates rated as first class or better, 20.3 per cent held second class certificates, and 12.6 per cent had not received teaching certificates. Fifty-seven appointees were university graduates.

Teachers of Indian status employed by the Department numbered 52, an increase of seven over the total employed in the previous fiscal year. Of these, one was classified as a welfare teacher, and another was the supervising principal of a group of schools with a staff of 26 teachers, all but one of whom were of Indian status.

Teachers who are required to do welfare work in the community in addition to usual teaching duties are classified as welfare teachers. Such appointments usually are made to schools on isolated reserves where the teachers perform duties delegated by departmental officials in such matters as registration of births and deaths, payment of Family Allowances, and the dispensing of medicines. These teachers also organize various community activities. In some areas the Indians still follow the nomadic way of life, dispersing in family groups to traplines and fishing grounds for most of the year, thus making it impractical to operate day schools for terms of the usual length. Schooling is arranged for the children of such families by providing accommodation at residential schools or by operating seasonal schools for periods of a few weeks when the Indians come together in numbers at convenient points. During the year, 38 persons were employed to conduct seasonal schools for periods of varying length.

Teachers appointed by the Education Service occupy positions which are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. Beginning in 1947 it was possible for teachers in Indian schools to receive benefits under the Civil Service Act by being designated by Treasury Board as permanent employees for the purposes of the Civil Service Superannuation Act. Since January 1, 1954, when the Public Service Superannuation Act came into force, teachers appointed by the Indian Education Service who are not seasonal, part-time, or limited-term employees are allowed to contribute to the Public Service Superannuation Fund. It is expected that this extension of Superannuation Benefits will assist in recruiting of teachers, in improving the morale of those in service, and in lowering the rate of turnover of teaching staff. It is the policy of the Education Service to seek to employ certificated teachers with previous experience. Heretofore many teachers with teaching experience in provincial schools were reluctant to transfer to the Federal Service because they would lose pension benefits under provincial superannuation plans for teachers. The Public Service Superannuation Act provides benefits that will, it is expected, encourage experienced teachers to seek employment in the Indian school system.

The salary of teachers in an Indian school is determined by a scale which takes into account academic and professional qualifications, teaching experience, and the duties of the position, and is in line with those of the province in which they teach. At most Indian schools, the Education Service provides furnished

quarters, fuel, and light for the teaching staff. Usually the accommodation has facilities and amenities at least equal to those of other rural schools of similar size and situation. Because many teachers prefer to avoid the isolation imposed by one-room schools, construction of one-room schools is approved only when it is not possible to operate schools employing two or more teachers.

### **In-Service Training of Teachers**

Differences in language, background, and outlook encountered among Indian children require supplementary training and reorientation of their teachers to ensure effective service. The Education Service encouraged conventions of teachers during the year for the discussion of topics peculiar to their work, and arranged courses conducted by officials of the Service or by other specially qualified persons.

As part of the requirement for increases in salary, teachers in Indian schools must complete courses at two summer sessions, usually at provincial centres in association with teachers from provincial schools. Many teachers attended such courses during the year.

As an aid to teachers and others interested in schools for Indians, the Education Service issued five times during the school year "The Indian School Bulletin," now in its eighth year of publication.

### **The Curriculum**

Only minor modifications of the provincial curricula are permitted in areas where the Indian population has achieved a significant degree of integration. In less advanced areas, teachers were encouraged and assisted in placing greater emphasis on functional language, practical arithmetic and activities, personal and community hygiene, and the development of good citizenship. Examples of adaptations of the curriculum included the special attention given to anti-tuberculosis measures and to practical courses in conservation and trapping offered to older boys in northern residential schools.

In residential schools, girls were taught cooking, needlework, child care, and other household activities, while the boys took courses in woodwork, metal work, motor mechanics, and farming activities related to their home environment.

At the larger day schools, special teachers and facilities were provided so that Indian pupils could receive instruction in practical arts as prescribed in the provincial course of studies. In the small schools, the regular classroom teachers were encouraged to include some attention to arts and crafts in the school program.

### **Text Books and School Supplies**

Indian children attending Indian day, residential, or hospital schools were provided on a loan basis with all the necessary school supplies and text books. Approximately 1,000,000 items of school supplies and more than 200,000 of text books were distributed during the year.

The Education Service maintained liaison with provincial departments of education to ensure as far as possible that the text books approved for use in the Indian schools conformed with those in use in the non-Indian schools. New books and teaching materials were evaluated in the light of the particular requirements of Indian schools.

Indian children took a greater interest in reading for recreation as a result of efforts to improve the use of supplementary reading and library books. Approximately 650 titles were reviewed in compiling the library lists for the fiscal year. In some instances it was possible to arrange with provincial authorities for the inclusion of Indian schools in travelling library circuits.



In addition to the usual school supplies, this Service provided vitamized biscuits prepared from a special formula and other materials to supplement noon meals in those areas which experienced severe winter weather.

### **Audio-visual Aids**

In nearly all residential schools, motion picture projection equipment was in regular use. A small film library is maintained by the Education Service, but most of the films shown at residential schools were obtained through other channels. In remote areas, residential schools provided the only programs available to adults. In areas where day schools are operated, community organizations were encouraged to share the services provided by the National Film Board.

For day schools with two or more classrooms to which electric power is supplied, the Education Service has provided filmstrip projectors. A few schools have their own filmstrip libraries, but to avoid unnecessary duplication, central filmstrip libraries have been set up. They include a variety of filmstrips closely related to the school curriculum and a selection of titles useful for work with the adult Indians of many communities. For schools where illuminated projection equipment cannot be used conveniently, a filmstrip is replaced by a booklet combining pictures taken from the filmstrip with other material related to the topic. During the year, work was begun on a filmstrip dealing with the life and work of the Indian poetess, Pauline Johnson.

Use of the phonograph and, where possible, the radio, is encouraged, particularly where the pupils are unfamiliar with the non-Indian language which is used in the classroom. Battery-operated phonographs and radios were issued to numerous small schools which are not served by power lines.

### **Physical Education and Recreation**

Indian day and residential schools followed physical education and recreation programs in accordance with the provincial curricula. In addition to the basic courses some schools, mostly residential, were able to offer specialized training in such activities as tumbling, horizontal and parallel-bar exercises, as well as folk, square, and ballroom dancing.

The pupils are encouraged to take part in team sports. This phase of the program varied during the year with the enrolment and location of the school. The sports most frequently played were softball, baseball, soccer, rugby, lacrosse, volleyball, basketball, and hockey. In places where facilities were available, instruction in swimming and lifesaving was on the program. Encouragement was given to the Indian schools to compete in sports with non-Indian schools and also to have Indian students play on largely non-Indian teams. Various types of sports equipment were supplied to day and residential schools.

In addition to the school physical education and sports program, various types of club activities were encouraged in Indian schools. These included Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Junior Red Cross, choirs, cadet corps, 4-H Clubs, calf clubs, potato clubs, and other group activities that afford training in leadership and stimulate interest in social and economic organization.

### **Community Programs**

Diversified recreational programs were encouraged among the Indians and provided opportunity for wise use of leisure time and for the development of leadership and co-operation. A large number of sports teams were organized and played in regular leagues comprising Indian and non-Indian teams. The sports most frequently played were baseball, softball, soccer, lacrosse, and hockey. In addition to the sports programs, social activities such as bridge parties, dancing, and concerts were arranged during the year.



The third annual Tom Longboat Competition was held and a medal was awarded to the best Indian athlete in each of seven regions in Canada. The most outstanding of the regional winners received the Tom Longboat Trophy.

The annual West Coast all-Indian "Buckskin Gloves" Boxing Tournament was well contested. Among the awards was the Stanley Joseph Memorial Trophy, presented to the most sportsmanlike competitor in the tournament.

There are 159 community or council halls in Canada. Ten of these were completed in the past fiscal year and two more were nearing completion.

### **Transportation of Indian Pupils**

The Department employs adult Indians to use their own equipment in transporting children who live some distance from the day school they attend. For daily transportation of Indian pupils to non-Indian schools, the Education Service makes arrangements with school districts or purchases bus or taxi service.

At some centres where consolidation of Indian schools has been effected, the Education Service owns and operates buses. Daily transportation is supplied also for children whose homes are close enough to residential schools to allow such children to become day pupils in institutions where otherwise they would have to be boarders.

The Education Service approves travel by scheduled air services or chartered planes for residential school pupils whose families live far from railroads, bus lines, or steamship routes.

### **Education for Physically Handicapped**

Teachers are appointed to carry out an educational program for patients in 12 institutions operated by the Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare. During the year 1953-54, the Education Service employed 29 hospital teachers. Their main concern was with patients of school age, but they gave attention also to younger children and to adults, particularly the illiterate or those with definite educational objectives. On behalf of Indian patients in institutions not operated by the Federal Government, the Education Service reimbursed the operating authority for the cost of any educational services provided.

Special training for the blind and deaf, and those with other physical handicaps, was provided through enrolment in special schools usually operated under provincial auspices. The Education Service made grants to cover the cost of this training where required. During the fiscal year, 75 pupils of both sexes received this type of special instruction.

### **Post-elementary Education**

For Indian pupils proceeding beyond the elementary grades it is the policy of the Education Service to encourage attendance at secondary schools which enrol non-Indian pupils. Where junior high schools are conveniently situated, the transition of Indian pupils from federal schools to provincial schools is arranged at the earlier stage.

Figures for enrolment of Indian pupils in nearly 200 secondary schools throughout Canada during the year showed groups of 50 or more in the larger collegiates and high schools of Ontario and British Columbia. Many high schools in areas where there are fewer Indians had at least one pupil of Indian status.

At some Indian residential schools, classwork in high school subjects was conducted, or, when younger pupils were not thereby displaced, senior students continued in residence and attended classes in a nearby non-Indian secondary school.

### **Vocational Training**

Counselling, guidance, and monetary aid were available to every older boy or girl whose occupational interest and choice indicated the desirability of a course of training at a business college, vocational school, or technical institute. The cost of fees, books, transportation and, in many cases, room and board away from home was defrayed for them from grants authorized by the Education Service in proportions varying according to the merits and circumstances of the student. Encouragement for this policy was seen in the relatively small number of students who did not complete such courses successfully, and in the high proportion of those who were placed in gainful occupations.

During the year, plans were developed for increasing the number of Indian apprentices to the skilled trades.

### **Higher Education**

Assistance comparable to that available to secondary and vocational school pupils but on a necessarily increased scale was given to Indian students at universities and professional schools.

### **Attendance of Indian Children at Non-Indian Schools**

The number of children admitted to non-Indian schools during 1953-54 was 3,381, an increase of 531 over the previous fiscal year. Use was made of provisions in the new Indian Act that permit the making of agreements with provincial and municipal authorities for the construction and operation of schools in which Indian children will receive instruction in association with non-Indians.

### **Reserve Property**

Consideration was given during the year to the acquisition of land for a number of bands who required additional reserve areas, and in some cases purchases were completed. For example, 320 acres of land were purchased for the Skin Tyees Band of the Province of British Columbia to replace areas sold to the Aluminum Company of Canada, while eight parcels were acquired for the Cheslatta Band of Indians, also in British Columbia, as replacement for reserves that had been disposed of for use in connection with the Kitimat power development.

In Nova Scotia, the old Truro Rifle Range was acquired from the Department of National Defence for the Truro Band who for a number of years had used it as a source of wood supply. A road right-of-way was purchased to provide access to Truro Indian Reserves 27A, 27B, and 27C from the Halifax-Truro Highway.

The Hughes Ranch, 1,120 acres with buildings and equipment, near Pekisko, Alberta, was purchased to provide additional land for the Stony Indians living at Eden Valley.

### **Land Sales and Leases**

Sales negotiated during the fiscal year were for the most part confined to small town lots and isolated parcels of farm and ranch lands. There was, however, one major sale worthy of mention. The Sarnia Band surrendered 321 acres of Sarnia Indian Reserve No. 45, Ontario, for sale to Imperial Oil Company Limited for the sum of \$385,200. Of this amount, \$200,000 was representative of the Band's interest in the land and \$185,200 represented compensation payments to individual Indians for loss of improvements.

In all, 30 parcels of surrendered land were sold during the fiscal year, of which 20 were cash sales realizing \$700,209.15 and 10 were time sales which will realize \$13,900. Collections on land sale contracts, including the 20 cash sales and down payments on the 10 time sales, totalled \$830,747.44.

The revenue derived from land sales was considerably higher than that received in the previous year although fewer sales were negotiated. This decrease might, to some extent, be attributed to a revision in sale policy put into effect during the year under which arrangements were made with the Director, Veterans' Land Act, for V.L.A. officials to appraise, on request, unsold surrendered lands before any sales were negotiated. It was necessary to defer decision on a number of offers pending an appraisal by Veterans' Land Act.

Rentals collected under leases and permits of reserve and surrendered lands totalled \$908,428.71, a slight decrease over collections during the previous fiscal year. During the year, 428 leases expired and 44 were cancelled. Three hundred and ninety-nine new leases were issued and 361 expiring leases were renewed, bringing the total number of leases and permits in force at the end of the fiscal year to 2,878, which included 406 crop share leases.

### **Petroleum and Natural Gas**

Oil rights were advertised in seven reserves, resulting in the leasing of 13 of the 19 parcels offered. There are now 53 producing wells on Pigeon Lake, Stony Plain, and Samson Indian Reserves in Alberta. During the year, 83 new contracts were issued, 339 expired, 304 were renewed while eight terminated, 18 were cancelled, 18 were relinquished, and one was reinstated, bringing the number of contracts current at the end of the fiscal year to 398. Receipts to Indian band funds from the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights totalled \$946,426.49.

### **Timber and Forest Products**

The total of receipts from the disposal of timber was \$522,143.04. Of this amount, \$203,634.32 was the total of dues paid by 43 non-Indian operators, of whom 24 were in British Columbia, 13 in Ontario, two in Manitoba, two in Saskatchewan, and one each in Alberta and Quebec. Dues paid by Indians operating under permits totalled \$300,423.87, while ground rental fees brought in \$18,084.85.

Forty-six forest fires were reported, covering an estimated 1,300 acres. Only one fire was in an area of merchantable timber, with an approximate loss of \$100 worth of timber. A total of \$8,337.67 was expended from both band funds and Parliamentary appropriation in the suppression of these fires.

An additional 15 acres of land were purchased from the Province of Quebec to provide for the expansion of the village subdivision on Natashquan Indian Reserve No. 1.

### **Mining**

Twenty-four permits to prospect were issued on a total of four Indian reserves in Ontario. Four claims were recorded, three were cancelled, and assessment work was recorded on 109 claims.

Receipts totalling \$43,926.92 were derived during the year from all mining operations, mainly from the sale of sand, gravel, and fill.

### **Reserve Lands**

Approval of transfers of individual holdings on reserves from one Indian to another, the allotment of vacant lands to Indians by band councils, and the replacement of old location tickets resulted in the issue of 596 certificates of possession and 30 certificates of occupation.



### **Indian Estates**

The administration of 565 estates of deceased Indians was concluded by the distribution of the estate assets.

### **Trusts and Annuities**

Approximately 110,000 Indians, or 366 bands, share in varying degrees in the trust fund. There is, therefore, a wide scope for training Indians in money matters and giving them opportunities to acquire valuable experience in the management of these funds. During the past fiscal year, the Indians concerned continued to show an increasing awareness of the opportunities for progress available through the use of trust funds, and the Indian councils demonstrated an appreciation of their responsibilities by dealing competently with available funds.

Prominent among projects on which expenditures were made were dwelling construction and repairs, better water supply facilities, community centres, roads, bridges, irrigation and drainage projects, and electric power and lighting installations. Large outlays also were required for relief to aged, sick, destitute, or otherwise incapacitated Indians, for the financing of farming, lumbering, and fishing, and for the distribution of cash, on a per capita basis, to members of bands which had incomes in excess of the requirements for other purposes.

In the expenditure of band funds, an attempt is made to ensure that all avenues of benefits are utilized. For instance, when houses are being built from trust funds, a competent carpenter-foreman is hired on the understanding that he is to use Indian labour entirely, and to develop those who show an aptitude for carpentry so that, while the Indians benefit directly in receiving wages, they may be able to make their living later by working at carpentry. This procedure, when practicable, also is followed in lumbering and fishing. In agriculture, an attempt is made to assist chiefly those who have shown an aptitude for this pursuit. Band farms, financed by trust funds, are operated on Indian reserves in many parts of Canada as a demonstration that suitable land, properly worked and managed, can make the proprietor self-sustaining. Band funds are made available to establish qualified applicants who wish to take over portions of these band farms.

Income to the trust fund included such items as sales of land, timber, petroleum, and gravel credited to capital account, and rentals, government interest, and savings credited to revenue account.

The total expenditure from the fund during the year was \$4,460,273.91, and total income in the same period was \$4,951,223.43. Thus, the Indian trust fund during the year increased by \$490,949.52, and now stands at \$23,032,903.73.

### **Annuities**

Annuity monies totalling \$359,935 were distributed in accordance with the various treaties. In addition, 6,205 Indians received annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and 5,899 under treaty Nine (James Bay). This brought the number of Indians in Canada receiving treaty annuity to 71,463, an increase of 798 over the total of 70,665 at the end of 1952-53.

### **Personal Savings**

As at March 31, 1954, 2,429 individual savings accounts showed a combined total credit of \$756,657.14.



### Band Loans

During the year, a total of \$56,802.50 from band funds was lent to 83 individual band members, the average loan being \$684.38. The sum advanced was for the following purposes:

Purchase of livestock and equipment.....	\$ 45,662
Purchase of property—land and buildings.....	500
Repairs to buildings—houses, etc.....	2,480
Construction of new buildings.....	3,500
Miscellaneous purchases.....	4,660

Eighty-five band loans in the amount of \$30,335.10 were fully retired during the fiscal year.

Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of four additional bands during the fiscal year, thus making a total of 94 Indian bands across the country who have funds set up ranging from \$1,000 to \$45,000.

### Fire Insurance

For the protection of the Indian investment therein, fire insurance for a total coverage of \$956,078 at premiums totalling \$12,010.62 payable at the cost of band funds was carried on properties owned by Indian bands across Canada.

### Band Membership

Band membership lists were under continual review and revision following notification from the field officials of changes in status of Indians by reason of marriage, death, and enfranchisement. Commissioners were appointed under the provisions of the Indian Act and heard evidence on protests filed with regard to the Sarnia Band of Indians in Ontario, Caughnawaga and Seven Islands Bands in Quebec, and the bands of the Hobbema Agency in Alberta. The Commissioners had not submitted reports at the time of printing.

A total of 789 Indians from the following regions were enfranchised during the year: Yukon Territory—16; Northwest Territories—16; British Columbia—112; Alberta—96; Saskatchewan—121; Manitoba—155; Ontario—233; Quebec—15; New Brunswick—13; Nova Scotia—12.

Forty-three Indians made applications for enfranchisement which were not recommended for approval during the year.

### Engineering and Construction

As the agency of the Indian Affairs Branch concerned with the planning and supervision of all work projects and building operations carried out on Indian reserves, the Engineering and Construction Service was engaged in a wide variety of activities during the fiscal year under review.

Broadly speaking, the emphasis during the year was placed on the improvement of existing school plants and the designing and construction of additional schools, on the planning for and the supervision of construction of other buildings to be used by both Indians and Branch officials, and on the extension and improvement of installations providing such essential services as sewage disposal, drainage, and power and water supplies for Indian reserves.

The following brief summary of activities will indicate the scope of the work carried on by the Service:

For example, in the Maritime Provinces, the work included such projects as the provision of water supply for the Woodstock Reserve in the Kingsclear Agency, New Brunswick.

In Quebec, R.C.M.P. quarters and clerk's residence were built at the Seven Islands Agency and two bridges were erected in Maniwaki Agency. Existing buildings were renovated to serve as part of the new residential school in Abitibi Agency and other buildings for the school were designed and contracted. Two 4-classroom day schools with teacherages were contracted.

Work in Ontario included the construction of a new dormitory block at Moose Fort Residential School, James Bay Agency, and power transmission line, access road, and bridge for the Sioux Lookout Residential School. A residence for the agency assistant and a road equipment storage building were built at St. Regis Agency, as was an agency office building at Walpole Island Agency. Work was begun on a bridge in Caradoc Agency, and on R.C.M.P. quarters at Caradoc, St. Regis, and Walpole Island Agencies. A contract was awarded for the construction of one 4-classroom day school with teacherage in St. Regis Agency.

Construction of a new main school building at Norway House Residential School highlighted the work in Manitoba. A new cattle barn was built at Brandon Residential School, and contracts were awarded for one 4-classroom day school with teacherage and power house and one 2-classroom day school with teacherage.

In Saskatchewan, structural repairs were made at Lac la Ronge Residential School and Cowessess Residential School. Assistant agents' residences at Pelican Narrows, Carlton Agency, and at Duck Lake, Duck Lake Agency, were completed, and contracts were awarded for two 1-classroom day schools with teacherages.

The principal's residence at Morley Residential School, Alberta, was completed. Three new wells were drilled, and preparations were completed for the construction of a bridge over Highwood River, Eden Valley, in Stony Sarnce Agency. Contracts were awarded for a 1-classroom day school with teacherage and two 2-classroom day schools with teacherages.

British Columbia activities included the completion of a new classroom block at Kuper Island Residential School, Cowichan Agency, a new senior pupils' residence at Alberni Residential School, West Coast Agency, and a teacher's residence at Alert Bay Residential School, Kwawkwalth Agency. Construction was continued at the Cariboo Residential School, Williams Lake Agency, and residences for assistant agents at Redstone, Williams Lake Agency, and Burns Lake, Stuart Lake Agency, were completed. Construction of a superintendent's residence and an agency office building was started at Alert Bay, Kwawkwalth Agency. The contract for one 1-classroom day school with teacherage was awarded.

A new main building for the Carcross Residential School, Yukon Agency, was under construction.

### **Indian Health Services**

Field reports from every province indicate a general improvement in the health of Indians and considerable progress in preventive health measures.

The medical care of Indians is the direct responsibility of the Indian Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, and the annual report of that Department covers the subject in detail.

## The Provincial Picture

### British Columbia

The Indians of British Columbia continued to improve their economic position during the year under review.

With favourable weather conditions prevailing throughout the year, increased numbers of Indians obtained work in logging camps, lumber mills, and industrial and power projects, and as longshoremen.

Indian families engaged in agriculture harvested an abundant hay and fodder crop, enabling them to winter an increased number of livestock. Those dependent on revenue from the sale of hay—most of them living in the Fraser Valley and Lytton-Lillooet areas—experienced some difficulty in disposing of their saleable surplus and a number had a carry-over of considerable tonnage. A marked increase in land clearing and in the acreage sown to cereal crops and to pasture was evident on many reserves and greater care was exhibited in cultivation methods and in general farm management.

The acreage planted to canning factory crops, certified seed potatoes, and commercial vegetable crops was increased, with satisfactory returns to the Indian families involved. Kitchen vegetable gardens throughout the coastal reserves were well kept and showed an increase in area and in number.

The revenue derived by Indian cattle ranchers from the sale of beef cattle was considerably reduced from that received in recent years, as a result of a heavy decline in market prices. Their herds, however, increased in number and particularly in quality as the marketing of good breeding stock was discontinued.

To increase annual revenue and to establish on a sound economic basis a number of Indian farmers on reserves throughout the Lytton Agency, where suitable soil with irrigation water and grazing land is available, a project was introduced to provide foundation herds of beef cattle. Twenty heifers in calf were acquired and loaned to two Indian farmers for a term of one year. These farmers wintered and cared for the stock and retained the calf crop as their own foundation herd, the mature stock being transferred to two other Indian farmers for a similar period and calf crop gain. Supervision reports on this project indicate co-operation and determination among the Indian participants to ensure success.

Throughout the reserves in the Williams Lake, Kamloops, and Okanagan Agencies, where Indian cattle ranchers find range land limited, an opportunity was taken to participate in an experimental and economical range seeding program on a selected acreage of range lands through use of low-flying aircraft.

Fewer families in the lower part of the province engaged in seasonal agricultural work and in fruit and hop picking in view of more lucrative seasonal employment in industry.

It was noted with satisfaction that the annual seasonal migration of Indian families to the berry fields and farms in the State of Washington was again smaller than during previous years.

Junior 4-H clubs and potato clubs among school children throughout agricultural areas had a successful year, with pronounced success in Williams Lake, where an Indian Junior 4-H club won the majority of the awards at the annual fall fair.



The numerous Indian families in the northern and central parts of the province who in the past derived their livelihood from fur trapping once again turned to other activities, as receipts from fur catches were insufficient to maintain them throughout the year. Because of the continued depressed market prices, fur trapping was largely discontinued except in readily accessible areas. Many trappers moved their homes in order to obtain seasonal work in logging and industrial projects. Others served as hunting and fishing party guides.

The number of registered traplines acquired by and for Indian families throughout the province was considerably increased in suitable areas and locations. In Chilcotin and in the Nicola Valley, where beaver on Indian traplines known to be suitable had become denuded, beaver from other areas were live trapped and transplanted as a program of controlled trapping was inaugurated.

The numbers of coastal Indians engaged in commercial fishing continued to increase. Licences issued to Indians for all types of commercial fishing numbered 3,250, and privately-owned fishing boats and fishing gear were more numerous than in previous years. In most cases the Indian fishermen enjoyed an average year in volume of catch and in financial returns, although those in the Naas and Skeena River areas experienced a less-than-average yield. Fewer clams were gathered than during the previous year.

A large-scale increase was noted in home improvement on reserves, with many new houses being erected and major improvements being made to existing homes, with some assistance from tribal funds. Aid was also given by the Department in the erection and repair of dwellings when the families could not afford the materials required.

New domestic water systems were installed on eleven reserves, and on nine others the systems were improved and extended. Lighting systems in a number of coastal villages were renovated and enlarged. Irrigation work, including water storage and flume and ditch construction, was carried out in a number of reserves throughout the interior agencies with gratifying results.

Educational facilities for British Columbia Indian children were increased by additional construction. An increased number of Indian children were enrolled during the year in provincial schools at both elementary and secondary school level. To standardize further the work done in Indian and non-Indian schools, an arrangement was effected whereby provincial school inspectors evaluated the work of Indian day school teachers and rated the progress of pupils. A growing interest in Indian education on the part of Indian parents was noted, and many of them joined Parent-Teacher Association organizations on the reserves. Particularly active organizations functioned to much advantage in the Indian day schools at Bella Coola, Port Simpson, and Seton Lake Reserves.

With the co-operation of provincial, municipal, and private agencies, social welfare services to Indian families were further extended. In an endeavour to improve social conditions on the reserves, a joint survey was conducted in conjunction with the Provincial Social Welfare Branch. Club groups on reserves continued to indicate the value of recreational activities to the welfare of the Indian community. The Fort St. James Indian Homemakers' Club was particularly active in the past year, and established a library for its members and for neighboring families.

### **Alberta**

Farming continued to be the main source of revenue on the reserves in Alberta. A record total of approximately 104,000 acres was cultivated by the Indians themselves, yielding 1,330,000 bushels of grain which included 704,000



bushels of wheat, 302,000 bushels of oats, 307,000 bushels of barley, and smaller amounts of flax and rye. Although the average yield was slightly lower than in 1952-53, the yield per acre was practically unchanged throughout the Province. In addition, some 66,000 acres of Indian lands were cultivated by non-Indian lessees.

Ideal harvest weather prevailed, enabling crops to be harvested without deterioration in quality. Most of the grain harvested was being held on the reserves as the year ended, owing to the shortage of elevator space. Additional storage space was provided so that all of the unsold grain could be placed safely under cover.

More than 3,000 head of beef cattle were sold by Indian cattle owners and brought a revenue of approximately \$400,000. Beef prices continued to drop, and the cash realized from the sales was about 25 per cent less than in the previous year. Indians were encouraged to increase their herds, some of which were somewhat depleted during the years of peak prices. At the end of the year there were more than 17,000 head of cattle under Indian ownership, ranging from 75 in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency to more than 5,000 head on the Blood Reserve.

In the northern part of the Province, the change-over was continued from hunting, trapping, and casual labour to a more stable way of life through agriculture. The livelihood of hunters and trappers became more precarious as returns from furs reached an all-time postwar low because of the scarcity of fur and the low prices received. Serious relief problems were created, particularly in the Wabasca, Fort Vermilion, McMurray, and Fort Chipewyan areas.

Lumbering operations were carried on extensively in the Peigan, Rocky Mountain House, Saddle Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, and Fort Vermilion Reserves and realized considerable revenue.

Approximately 130 new homes were constructed for the Indians in the Province and more than 300 were repaired or enlarged. Greater use was made of band funds for this purpose.

More than 70 miles of new roads were constructed on the various reserves during the past year by Indians using the two road-making units supplied by the Department.

Social and welfare work continued to expand. Twelve Homemakers' Clubs were established on the reserves with a varying degree of success. Six Indian girls found work after completing a nursing aid course, and two others were established as stenographers and typists. Several of the older boys were enrolled for mechanical or short agricultural courses.

Oil revenue from various reserves in the Province continued to increase. The principal oil producing reserves were Pigeon Lake, Stony Plain, and Samson. The bringing in of a wet gas well on the Sarcee Reserve indicated future possibilities of additional revenue for this band. Other developments were being carried out on the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Reserves, and in the Lesser Slave Lake area.

### **Saskatchewan**

The weather co-operated fully in making the year 1953-54 one of the most productive in the history of this agricultural province, second only to the 1952-53 record-breaking crop year. The Indian reserves contributed their share in producing 2,337,727 bushels of grain and 1,600,000 pounds of rape and alfalfa seed. The estimated value of the crop was over \$2,750,000. Of the total

production, 1,501,973 bushels were produced by the Indians, the balance being from white leases—a portion of which goes to the bands on a crop-share basis. With the addition of approximately 20,000 acres of new land broken during the summer, there was under cultivation approximately 168,000 acres, of which 108,000 was Indian operated.

Because of the large carry-over of grain from the previous year, a large proportion of last year's crop was not sold immediately. This eventuality was anticipated and, in most cases, adequate storage space was provided, with very minor losses being reported. This situation naturally affected the economy of the Indians, with the result that extra expenditures were made from band funds and welfare appropriations to assist many of the bands through the winter.

With a view to building larger herds, several of the bands gave consideration to the purchase of young female cattle from their band funds, these cattle to be distributed among their members on a refundable basis. Several thousands of dollars were released by two of the bands for that purpose. With the advent of power machinery and extensive farming operations, the fine herds of twenty or thirty years ago have been reduced to one quarter of their former number. However, there are still available on the reserves in Saskatchewan pasture lands and sufficient winter feed to accommodate several thousand additional head of cattle, and it is with this in mind that the Indians are again showing an interest in livestock production. There was a considerable drop in the market price of cattle during the year. The returns, however, were substantial and profitable.

The fur and wildlife conservation program continued to show progress, and approximately 23,000 beaver and 900,000 muskrats were taken during 1953-54. The number of "long fur" pelts taken was about average, with the overall price being somewhat lower, although still showing profitable returns to the trappers. While the squirrel continued to lead in "long fur" revenue, there were indications that their numbers are rapidly decreasing, in many areas, owing to heavy trapping and scarcity of their chief food supply—pine and spruce cones.

Timber wolf control by the poison bait method was carried on extensively on caribou migration routes by the Provincial Game Branch in conjunction with Northwest Territories authorities. The program met with success, 283 predators having been destroyed.

Providing further evidence of the success of the eight-year game conservation program in the Province, a general open season south of the conservation area was declared by the Provincial Game Branch for a period of one week, with an additional week given to the Treaty Indians. With returns still incomplete, 1,825 moose and 725 elk have been reported as taken. In addition, 18,000 deer, on which there is an open season each year, were killed. The above figures do not include approximately 750 moose taken by the trappers in conservation block areas, nor the deer taken by Treaty Indians who are given the right to hunt when in need of food.

A new industry rapidly developing, which will mean much to the future economy of the northern Indians, is commercial fishing. It is estimated that over \$100,000 was earned by Indians from this source during the year. Guiding and work in mining also contributed substantially to the revenue of the northern Indians.

Oil exploration permits and leases continued to be a source of substantial revenue for bands with contracts with the various oil companies. No additional surrenders of band lands were made during the year.

Marl discovered on the Sturgeon Lake Reserve proved to be in commercial quantities, and it was expected that further exploration and development of this find would be continued.

Extensive road improvements were carried out in two agencies and several miles of new roads were constructed. In addition, many miles were built by contract work in other agencies.

Sixty-two new homes were constructed, and one hundred and ninety-seven were repaired as increased amounts from band funds were voted for this work.

Noteworthy in the educational picture during the year were the opening of more new school rooms, an increase in senior grade enrolments, and the organization of teacher groups for the purpose of discussion and study. The Gordon's Indian Residential School was re-opened after being closed for several years. Three new 2-room schools and three 1-room schools were opened during the year, one of the latter being a remodelled church building. In addition, two 1-room schools were completed. At the end of the year there were 54 one-room schools and 10 two-room schools in operation in Saskatchewan, and 9 residential schools with 51 classrooms in use.

Many individual cases were dealt with by the social worker both in the City of Regina and in the various agencies. Much of her time was given to community planning and in assisting in the organizing of Homemakers' Clubs, of which there are now 22.

The highlight of the year's activities was the social leaders' course, sponsored by the Department and held in Regina during the latter part of February. Thirty-one Indian delegates from Saskatchewan and Manitoba attended the week-long course and took an active part in the discussions.

### Manitoba

Farming operations in Manitoba were expanded during the year.

The total area seeded to grain was 15,155 acres, yielding 360,104 bushels, as compared to the 1952-53 record of 14,668 acres, yielding 340,502 bushels. One thousand additional acres were newly broken, 7,154 acres were summer-fallowed, an increase of 2,000 acres over the previous year, and 10,000 acres were under lease to non-Indian farmers. The total value of crops grown was \$450,129, but because of the quota system much of the grain was still in storage at the end of the year. Gardens operated by individual Indians increased in number and quality.

The income from wild rice, approximately \$15,000, was considerably lower than that realized during 1952-53, owing to unfavourable water and weather conditions on lakes on which rice is normally harvested.

Half the Indians of Manitoba live in the northern part of the Province, and rely principally on hunting, trapping, and fishing for livelihood. Most of the families are located on traplines which have been set aside for the Indians. Showing an encouraging interest in fur conservation, these Indians realized a fair catch. Unfortunately, prices continued to decline. Beaver was the principal fur crop in the north, with 20,925 pelts marketed. Unfavourable market conditions also lessened the income of Indians engaged in commercial fishing. Caribou were plentiful in most northern regions where the Indian is dependent on these animals for subsistence. Assistance was given to the Provincial Game Officers in submitting information regarding timber wolf population in remote areas under the Predator Control Plan, which accounted for 565 positive kills, not including 252 wolf pups taken from dens in the spring.



Over 42 miles of new highway construction was completed in the Province. The roads on the reserves have continued to improve during the past five years and are proving very helpful to the Indians in marketing their produce and obtaining supplies.

Indian housing conditions improved tremendously during the year, with 80 new homes constructed for the Indians. The Department supplied the materials for many of these homes, with the individual Indians doing their own construction. Repairs were made to a further 236 homes. There were nine sawmills operating on reserves in the northern part of the Province, with most of the lumber manufactured being used in the housing program.

A new residential school was completed at Norway House to accommodate 200 pupils from isolated districts, and several new day schools were built. Marked progress has been made in education during the year. Attendance continued to improve to the point where very few children of school age were habitually absent from school, indicating that the Indians have an increasing realization of the value of education. During the year some 60 pupils were enrolled in high school classes. Of the seven graduates from grades eleven and twelve of the Birtle School, two were attending normal school, two were taking secretarial courses, one was studying medicine, and two were following courses in nursing. There was an increased interest in sports, with a number of outstanding hockey teams competing successfully against other communities.

Electric power was extended to several reserves and Indians are now using electricity in their homes.

Employment opportunities were good throughout the Province, with many Indians working on wood operations. Others were employed regularly as foremen and section hands on the railroad from The Pas to Churchill, and in fishing camps and on the water project development at White Mud Mills.

Oil rights on 14,842 acres were leased on three reserves.

## **Ontario**

### ***Southern Ontario***

The Indians of southern Ontario enjoyed another prosperous year with employment readily available and wages high. Skilled tradesmen engaged in such trades as carpentry, masonry, and bricklaying were in good demand, with nursing, teaching, and office work providing steady employment. Seasonal employment was available on the tobacco and fruit farms and at the lumber camps. Other Indians were employed during the tourist season as guides, cooks, and domestics. Total earnings were large, and the Indians used the surplus to improve their homes and living standards.

Indian farmers had an exceptionally good year. The quantity of farm produce increased and the sale of produce continued at a high price. Because of their increased earnings, the Indians continued to modernize their farms by purchasing purebred livestock, modern farm machinery, and electrical equipment, and in addition made repairs to barns, fences, and houses. The herd of beef cattle established at the Caradoc Agency a year ago was increased considerably and the Indians of that area showed a greater interest in beef stock. Similarly, the dairy herd established at St. Regis Agency encouraged Indian farmers to improve their herds and increase their milk production.

The extension of hydro power on the reserves was continued, and many Indians modernized their home by purchasing every variety of electrical appliance. The supply of electric power and modern electrical equipment has done much to improve living standards.



The increased earnings also made it possible for the Indians to continue the construction of new houses, and to repair and remodel their old homes. During the year, 66 new houses were constructed and 186 remodelled and repaired. A new home building program was undertaken at the Walpole and Caradoc Agencies. Where band funds were available, the cost was charged to the band account. If the band funds were not sufficient, assistance was provided from the welfare appropriation.

Numbers of Indian children attending elementary and high schools continued to increase. The parents now fully realize the importance of education and are taking a more active part in the educational program by seeing that their children attend school regularly. They know that good positions and wages are available for educated and trained persons and they are doing a great deal more to encourage their children to continue on in school for a higher standard of education. During the year, three new schools were officially opened.

The roads on all reserves continued to be improved by the construction of bridges and culverts, and by grading and ditching. The large modern maintainers operated by Indians located at Cape Croker, St. Regis, Caradoc, and Six Nations agencies were used continuously to improve the roads at these locations, as well as at Kettle Point, Walpole Island, Moravian, and Tyendinaga.

### ***North and Northwestern Ontario***

Featuring the activities in behalf of Indians in these regions is a forestry program aimed at increasing the revenue accruing from woods operations. This program was extended during 1953-54 and increasing responsibility for its success was placed on the Indians themselves.

Satisfactory progress was made in putting the forested reserves in northern Ontario under forest management. Although market conditions were not as good as in recent years, contracts for the removal of the allowable cut were secured for most of the reserves. Preliminary negotiations were undertaken with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to secure cutting rights for the Indians on provincial limits in northwest Ontario.

The reforestation program on the reserves in the Sault Ste. Marie area was extended to Manitoulin Island, where over 100,000 seedlings were planted. Forest access roads were constructed on some reserves in order to permit the harvesting of inaccessible timber.

Trapping continued to be the major source of income for Indians of the northern part of the province, although because of depressed fur prices many Indians in the districts further south left their traplines to work as labourers in the lumbering, mining, and railroad industries. Indian trappers operate about 65 per cent of all the registered traplines in northern Ontario. Efforts were continued to teach the trappers the best methods of preparing pelts for market.

Some Indians turned to commercial fishing and, under supervision, improved the quality of their product, especially in the Sandy Lake and Big Trout Lake districts north of Sioux Lookout. Sturgeon were caught in the Moose River on an experimental basis and sold to the Indian hospital at Moose Factory. This provided the patients with some of their natural food.

Some 170,000 pounds of wild rice was harvested by Indians in the western part of the region. For the first time, wild rice marshes were leased to Indians only, on land use permits. Although the weather damaged the crop generally, good results were obtained.

The tourist industry in northern Ontario provided employment for a large number of Indians as guides and domestics during the summer months.

There were new signs of an increased social consciousness on the part of the Indians. Twenty-four Homemakers' Clubs were in operation in the region. A leadership training course, attended by 17 Indians, was held with good results in North Bay. In the main, there was a noticeable difference in the appearance of the reserves and home conditions were gradually improving.

Another community hall was built in the Chapleau Agency through the use of band funds. This case illustrated the changed attitude of the northern Indians toward education. The reserve location had been changed from a rocky area to a more suitable one, and it was impossible to build a new school during the year. As a result, the Indians proceeded to build the community hall at once so that it could be used as an Indian day school until the new school was built.

Two more Indians, one a normal school graduate, were engaged as teachers. The other girl will take her normal training soon. Three Indian girls were in their last year of training as nurses, and several were taking the nursing assistants' course.

Roads and bridges on most reserves were extended and improved.

The housing program continued on a scale comparable to that of the previous year. More than 500 houses were built or repaired, with a fair proportion of the cost borne by the Indians.

### Quebec

Negotiations were concluded with the Provincial Government during the year in connection with the purchase of land for two new Indian reserves in the St. Augustin Agency. These two reserves are now known respectively as the Natashquan Indian Reserve and the Romaine Indian Reserve. At Lorette, an addition of some 35 acres of land was made to the existing reserve. This land was acquired with the proceeds obtained by the Band for the granting of a right of way for water pipes to the City of Quebec, amounting to \$9,000.

The Indians of Bersimis for many years had deplored the fact that their reserve was without electric power. After many meetings of the Council, it was decided to approach the Ragueneau Electric Co-Operative with a view to obtaining the extension of their services to the reserve. The cost was estimated as \$40,000. The Provincial Government agreed to carry one-half of the cost and the Ragueneau Co-Operative one quarter, with the last quarter, i.e., \$10,000, to be subscribed by individual Indians. Eighty-seven Indians joined the Co-Operative, subscribing a one hundred dollar share each, and the balance was put up by the Indian Affairs Branch, the traders, and the missionaries to cover the services to their buildings.

In early November, 1953, the installations were completed, and washing machines, electric radios, toasters, and a variety of other appliances found their way to Indian homes. The Indians were highly commended on numerous occasions for the progressive attitude they had shown in joining the co-operative movement on the same basis as non-Indians.

A new sawmill was erected at Obedjiwan in the Abitibi Agency, and during the summer close to one million feet of lumber was sawn. This lumber was neatly piled in the yard and left to season and dry for future needs of the welfare housing program. During the winter, log cutting provided employment for most of the Indians on the reserve. Throughout the agency, the Indians who were not trapping or cutting logs for their own needs found employment in those forestry operations.

Employment conditions were not as good at many other places in Quebec and, generally speaking, it was a hard year. In the Seven Islands area, with the construction of the railway coming to an end, many Indians could not find work and had to return to their trapping grounds. With the price of pelts so low, and a small catch made inevitable by the neglect of the trapping grounds over the last few years, a hard time was experienced by most. Other areas, such as Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, and Temiscamingue, also experienced difficult conditions.

Branch officials visited the Naskapi Indians of Fort Chimo in July, 1953. Fort Chimo is located at the bottom of Ungava Bay near the 58th parallel and up to recent years was exclusively Eskimo country. However, the Naskapi Indians from Fort Mackenzie, a hundred and twenty miles farther south, were attracted there by the creation of an air base during the war and subsequently remained there when the trading post at Fort Mackenzie was closed. Between 1945 and 1952 there was no employment in the region.

The Indian population is not in a position to be absorbed presently by the mining developments in the area. The health of the Naskapi Indians is much below par, and it will be a few years before these people are physically fit for continuous employment. Fifteen of them finally consented to go to the sanatorium in Quebec City during the summer, and it is now hoped that tuberculosis will eventually be brought under control through the combined work of the Indian Health Services and the Indian Affairs Branch.

Arrangements were made to make it possible for the Indians to return to their trapping grounds, as it was felt that for some years at least they would be better off following their traditional pursuits. Plans were made for a seasonal school, and investigations were carried out to determine the possibilities of commercial fishing of salmon and Arctic char to be taken out by air and sold fresh on the market.

A health survey in which the Branch co-operated was made at Manowan in the Abitibi Agency in conjunction with the Indian Health Services and specialists from the University of Montreal and the Institute of Microbiology. Manowan is an isolated reserve on which new houses are being built to replace the shacks and tents of the past. Accurate records on the general state of health as well as on every individual have been maintained for more than ten years now, and the survey last year was initiated to determine exactly to what extent hygienic conditions can contribute to the raising of health standards and the decreasing of hospitalization costs.

A convention of Homemakers' Club members held during the summer at Lorette was attended by delegates from the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Continued progress was made in education. The construction of two large day schools was started, one at Bersimis and one at Seven Islands. The farm buildings at Amos were completely renovated and turned over to the Oblate Missionaries, who will assume the direction of the Indian residential school which will be built at Amos.

### New Brunswick

Economic conditions deteriorated during the period under report, particularly during the latter months of the fiscal year, and as is usual the unskilled seasonal worker was the first to be affected. A number of Indians went to the United States to find employment. For example, some of those living close



to the United States border were employed on construction projects in that country, and the income derived permitted the improvement of the standard of living on the reserves so situated.

Indians of New Brunswick, as a general rule, do not farm extensively but they do cultivate small plots for the production of table vegetables. Each year improvement in the quality of the products grown in these gardens is evident, and this improvement can be attributed to the incentive provided by the garden competition which the Indian Affairs Branch has held in recent years.

During the open season on beaver, a considerable number of Indians took out permits to trap. The number of pelts taken was above average but the price to the trapper was surprisingly low. Trapping for fur is not common among Indians in this Province.

New mining development is expected to create an outlet for the axe and peavey handle industry which is a considerable source of revenue to the Indians in the northeast parts of the Province.

Indians took increased advantage of revolving fund loans, with trucks, outboard motors, fishing gear, and horses being purchased with loan funds. The housing program was continued with excellent results.

Results of progress in education were evident in the increased attendance of Indian pupils in high schools and in the number of Indian girls entering the nursing profession. During the year, the Indian people demonstrated their appreciation of the opportunities being provided for their children by co-operating fully with the teachers and other officials concerned. Examples of sacrifice on the part of Indian parents in the interest of their children's education were common.

A social leaders' training course for Indian men and women of Eastern Canada was held, for the first time, on the Eel Ground Reserve. Trainees attended from reserves in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The object of the course was to instruct trainees in methods of conducting social activities on their respective reserves.

### **Nova Scotia**

Although the general employment situation was not improved over that of the preceding year, a number of Indians found work in the housing programs undertaken on reserves by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Indian woodsmen who usually seek work in lumber camps were unable to find such employment because the small demand for woods products discouraged operators to the extent that no large camps were opened.

The smaller reserves in this Province are located on or near well travelled highways and the residents of these reserves were able to sell their output of baskets or handles without much trouble.

The number of small vegetable gardens planted showed an increase and they were well cultivated. The Maritime Indians are not inclined to farm extensively, however, because the responsibilities involved prevent them from leaving their reserves for seasonal employment.

The policy followed by Indian Affairs Branch in assisting Indians on reserves to obtain better houses is inspiring them to improve general conditions in their homes. Indians who during the year obtained new homes are maintaining them in proper condition and in many instances have made considerable additions to them.

Efforts to encourage Indians to form and develop Homemakers' Clubs met with considerable co-operation. The first few meetings were the most difficult and the idea of proceeding with the least possible outside assistance was not easily imparted, but there was convincing evidence that the movement could be carried forward successfully by the Indians themselves.

Indian education continued to receive the particular attention of the Indian Affairs Branch. Higher salary rates attracted good day school teachers to the service and additional improvements were made to buildings and other equipment. More Indian children remained in schools beyond Grade VIII, and Indian girls were attracted to the nursing profession in greater numbers.

Indians who obtained revolving fund loans were meeting their obligations in this connection. Greater deliberation in connection with applications for loans was noticeable.

Although it was necessary to continue to extend assistance in the form of food and clothing to some of the Indian people of this Province, there was evidence that they were becoming more determined that such assistance would not always be sought.

### Prince Edward Island

An economic recession seriously affected the Indians of Prince Edward Island. The Lennox Island Reserve, with an area of 1,300 acres, is situated four-fifths of a mile from Prince Edward Island. The men of this band normally find employment on the main island or make potato baskets at home for the provincial market. The low price of potatoes curtailed the demand for both labour and baskets.

Unlike other Maritime bands, the Lennox Islanders do not go to the United States in large numbers to seek work, nor do those who make the trip stay longer than the duration of the potato harvest.

Faced with idleness, numbers of the Indians turned to digging clams, picking berries, and raking oysters. Vegetable gardens received more attention and an excellent crop was gathered. Smelt fishing was carried on by a few Indians.

Seven graduates from the reserve school were taking advanced training in other schools and colleges in the Maritime Provinces.

The community store, financed with funds provided through the revolving fund loan and managed by the agency superintendent, continued to provide good service to the people of the reserve.

### Northwest Territories

The economic condition of the Indians in this area continued to decline owing to the scarcity and low prices of furs. The relief problem was greatly eased, however, by the fact that caribou were available at nearly all points with the exception of Providence, Hay River, and Fort Liard. The installation of freezer storage plants at various points in this area contributed in large measure to the reduction of relief costs.

The fishing activities of the Indians increased over most of the Territories, and helped considerably to supplement the available food supply. Several attempts were made to interest Indians in commercial fishing, with varying degrees of success. The best results were obtained at Great Slave Lake.

The Indians were encouraged to take an interest in gardening, and there was a considerable increase in the number of gardens planted. Good gardens have now been established at Marie River, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Fort Wrigley, and Fort Simpson in the Mackenzie River area. A garden tractor supplied to the Fort Norman Agency has been put to very good use. Gardens were also being developed in the Hay River and Fort Resolution areas.

The general health of the Indians was good, and no serious epidemic occurred during the year.

The educational facilities for Indians in the Northwest Territories continued to expand. There were 10 day schools and 4 residential schools in operation during the year.

### **Yukon Territory**

A summer with below-average sunshine resulted in a disappointing season for Indians engaged in agriculture, but an exceptionally mild winter was fully appreciated by the northern Indian, enabling him to conserve food, clothing, and fuel supply. Generally, food conditions remained on a par with those of the previous year, with no apparent dearth of fish and game.

The continued decline of the fur market was very detrimental to the economy of this northern group. Trapline returns did not appear to justify the effort of trapping under difficult conditions, and considerably less time was spent in this pursuit than in former years. Registered traplines were completed throughout the entire Yukon, however, enabling the practice of better conservation techniques. The trappers were pleased to note that denuded areas were re-stocking themselves and that fur should be plentiful when better prices make their appearance. Trappers and their horses were hired in increasing numbers to assist in guiding for hunting parties, and many of them supplied the populated area with fresh fish caught through the ice or by the unique use of fish wheels.

Progress was made toward establishing reserves for those groups in need of them, but isolation and nomadism continued to be retarding factors. Members of the Whitehorse Reserve were actively engaged in house construction, as were families in other Yukon reserves.

Indian leatherwork for tourist sale was as usual manufactured in proportion to the hides available.

The increased tempo of mining interests opened up new avenues of employment for Indians, and exploration roads made formerly inaccessible areas available for the harvesting of the wildlife crop.

A severe outbreak of poliomyelitis during the spring and summer affected a large number of Indians from scattered points throughout the Yukon.

Four day schools and one residential school operating throughout the school year reported improved attendance and increased parental interest in education. Only a score of school-age Indian children in the entire Yukon Territory were not enrolled in school.

### **Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces**

The local administration of Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout Canada is conducted through the Department's 87 agencies. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. In addition to the superintendent, the staff of an agency may include various



officers, such as a clerk, stenographer, and assistants, according to its special requirements. Medical staff is provided for agencies, as required, by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's regional supervisors. There is an Indian commissioner at Vancouver, acting in a supervisory capacity for British Columbia.

### Prince Edward Island

The only agency is located on Lennox Island. A large number of Indians live on Lennox Island, and others live at Rocky Point, near Charlottetown, Morell, St. Andrews, and Scotch Fork. In tribal origin, the Indians are of the Micmac tribe, of Algonkian stock.

### Nova Scotia

There are two agency offices, Shubenacadie, at Micmac; and Eskasoni, at Eskasoni. As do the Indians of Prince Edward Island, those of Nova Scotia bear the distinctive name of Micmac, and are of the Algonkian stock.

### New Brunswick

The three agency offices are the Miramichi at Rogersville; the Tobique at Perth; and the Kingsclear at Fredericton. The Indians are mostly Micmacs, though there are some bands of Maliseets, also of Algonkian stock.

### Quebec

The 12 Indian agency offices are located as follows: Abitibi, at Amos; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Pierreville, at Pierreville; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Seven Islands; and Timiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord.

The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette, also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, of Algonkian stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Têtes de Boule, of Algonkian stock, at Abitibi; the Abenakis, of Algonkian stock, at Becancour and Pierreville; the Micmacs, of Algonkian stock, at Maria and Restigouche; the Maliseets, of Algonkian stock, at Viger; and the Naskapis, also of Algonkian stock, in Ungava and Labrador; the Crees, of Algonkian stock, in the James Bay area and Abitibi Agency.

### Ontario

The 23 Indian agency offices are located as follows: Cape Croker, at Wiarton; Caradoc, at Muncey; Chapleau, at Chapleau; Christian Island, at Christian Island; Georgina, at Virginia; Golden Lake, at Golden Lake; Fort Frances, at Fort Frances; James Bay, at Moose Factory; Kenora, at Kenora; Manitoulin Island, at Manitowaning; Moravian, at Highgate; Sturgeon Falls, at Sturgeon Falls; Parry Sound, at Parry Sound; Port Arthur, at Port Arthur; Rama, at Longford Mills; Rice and Mud Lakes, at Peterborough; Sarnia, at Sarnia; Saugeen, at Chippewa Hill; Sault Ste. Marie, at Sault Ste. Marie; Sioux Lookout, at Sioux Lookout; Six Nations, at Brantford; Tyendinaga, at Deseronto; and Walpole Island, at Walpole Island.

Most of the Indians of Ontario are of the Ojibwa, Chippewa, and Missisagwas tribes, all of Algonkian stock. There is a band of Algonkians, of Algonkian

stock, at Golden Lake. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Grand River are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawottamies at Walpole Island, and of Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkian stock. Crees, also of Algonkian stock, are found in northern and north-western Ontario.

### **Manitoba**

There are seven agencies with offices located as follows: Clandeboye, at Selkirk; Dauphin, at Dauphin; Fisher River, at Hodgson; Nelson River, at Ilford; Norway House, at Norway House; Pas, at The Pas; and Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie.

Manitoba Indians are mostly Ojibwas and Crees of Algonkian stock. Bands of Swamp Crees found at the Norway House and Fisher River Agencies and in the York Factory district are also of Algonkian stock. The Indians located in the Portage la Prairie Agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux in the Griswold and Birtle districts. There is a band of Chipewyans at Churchill, of Athapaskan stock.

### **Saskatchewan**

The following are the eight agency offices: Battleford, at Battleford; Carlton, at Prince Albert; Crooked Lake, at Broadview; Duck Lake, at Duck Lake; Meadow Lake, at Meadow Lake; Pelly, at Kamsack; File Hills—Qu'Appelle, at Fort Qu'Appelle; and Touchwood, at Punnichy.

The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are Ojibwas, Swamp Crees, and Plains Crees, all belonging to the Algonkian stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at Crooked Lake, Qu'Appelle, and Carlton Agencies, and on the Moose Woods Reserve. In the Onion Lake district, there is a band of Chipewyans who are of Athapaskan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile à la Crosse district.

### **Alberta**

Locations of the ten agency offices are: Athabaska, at Fort Chipewyan; Blackfoot, at Gleichen; Blood, at Cardston; Peigan, at Brocket; Edmonton, at Edmonton; Fort Vermilion, at Fort Vermilion; Hobbema, at Hobbema; Lesser Slave Lake, at High Prairie; Saddle Lake, at St. Paul; and Stony-Sarcee, at Calgary.

The Alberta Indians are of Algonkian stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, who are Athapaskan; the Paul's Band in the Edmonton Agency, who are Iroquoian; and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkian Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot Nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies; and Plains Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, and Hobbema Agencies.

### **British Columbia**

There are 18 agency offices, located as follows: Babine, at Hazelton; Bella Coola, at Bella Coola; Cowichan, at Duncan; Fort St. John, at Fort St. John; Kamloops, at Kamloops; Kootenay, at Cranbrook; Kwawkwalth, at Alert Bay; Lytton, at Lytton; New Westminster, at New Westminster; Nicola, at Merritt; Okanagan, at Vernon; Queen Charlotte, at Masset; Skeena, at Prince Rupert; Stikine, at Telegraph Creek; Stuart Lake, at Vanderhoof; Vancouver, at Vancouver; West Coast, at Port Alberni; and Williams Lake, at Williams Lake.

The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Vancouver, and Okanagan Agencies belong to the Salish tribes. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast Agencies, the Haidas in the Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tlingits in the Stikine Agency, and the Tsimshians in the Skeena Agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake, Fort St. John, and Williams Lake Agencies belong mostly to the Athapaskan race. The Indians of the Peace River Block are Athapaskan, with the exception of a small group of Saulteaux and Crees at Moberly Lake who are Algonkian.

### Newfoundland

Complete statistical information on the present number of persons of Indian blood in this Province is not available at the writing of this report. The total number, however, according to reports received, is estimated to be less than five hundred. Of these, the great majority are located in Labrador and belong to the Naskapi and Montagnais tribes, both of Algonkian stock. The status of persons of Indian blood in the Province under the Indian Act has not yet been determined, but the question of administrative policy relating to their affairs is under review. During the year, the Federal Government reimbursed the Province for expenditures incurred on behalf of Indians for relief assistance and related purposes since Confederation.

### Northwest Territories

The two agency offices are as follows: Fort Norman, at Fort Norman; Fort Resolution, at Yellowknife.

The principal tribes found in the Northwest Territories are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheaux, Dogribs, Sekani, Yellow Knives, Chipewyans, and Cariboo-Eaters.

All these tribes are of Athapaskan stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, whose territory extends to the Mackenzie Delta, and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine River. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

### Yukon Territory

There is one agency with office at Whitehorse. The Old Crow and Dawson Bands belong to the Takudah tribe. At Mayo, Selkirk, Carmacks, and Lake LaBerge there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Teslin, Champagne, and Carcross. The Whitehorse Band is a composite group of Stick, Tlingit, and other tribes. The Ross River, Pelly Lakes, Frances Lake, and Watson Lake Indians are of Athapaskan stock. A few Indians near the International Boundary migrated into the Yukon from Alaska.



**Table**  
**Census of Indians: Arranged under**

Provinces	Total Number	Religions						
		Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	Other Chris- tian Beliefs	Abori- ginal Beliefs
Alberta.....	13,805	1,963	127	1,708		9,768		239
British Columbia.....	27,936	5,561		5,623		15,977	775	
Manitoba.....	17,549	5,735	12	4,586	731	6,251	118	116
New Brunswick.....	2,139					2,139		
Northwest Territories.....	3,772	668				3,104		
Nova Scotia.....	2,641					2,641		
Ontario.....	34,571	10,529	1,514	6,436	611	12,065	1,110	2,306
Prince Edward Island.....	273					273		
Quebec.....	15,970	3,100		451		12,120	152	147
Saskatchewan.....	16,308	4,980		1,682	184	8,402	25	1,035
Yukon.....	1,443	1,191				210	18	24
Total Indian population.....	136,407	33,727	1,653	20,486	1,526	72,950	2,198	3,867

**Table**  
**Land, Property, and Live Stock,**

BANDS	LAND			
	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared But Not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual Cultivation
Prince Edward Island.....	2,741	1,721	820	200
Nova Scotia.....	19,492	24,988	1,493	818
New Brunswick.....	37,727	33,089	1,126	292
Quebec.....	179,632	138,258	11,595	5,852
Ontario.....	1,559,349	1,174,322	105,833	39,659
Manitoba.....	524,424	308,881	153,740	27,885
Saskatchewan.....	1,204,562	461,971	593,086	170,079
Alberta.....	1,516,622	542,862	757,306	159,432
British Columbia.....	820,988	401,834	260,654	40,218
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	5,459	3,854	50	13
Total.....	5,870,996	3,091,780	1,885,703	444,448

## 1

*Provinces and Territories, 1949*

Under 7 years		7 and under 16		16 and under 21		21 and under 70		70 and over	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1,681	1,708	1,626	1,570	693	675	2,844	2,541	201	266
3,147	3,144	3,003	3,149	1,423	1,412	6,332	5,245	550	531
2,023	1,992	1,963	2,024	943	832	3,823	3,349	295	305
239	237	253	245	102	111	479	414	33	26
396	338	375	393	189	181	923	842	63	72
273	243	292	302	123	132	635	544	50	47
3,347	3,351	3,323	3,346	1,758	1,745	8,274	7,996	711	720
24	20	33	33	16	9	68	58	6	6
1,587	1,642	1,611	1,655	844	839	3,832	3,407	293	260
1,853	1,869	1,795	1,866	854	811	3,416	3,347	246	251
158	171	147	163	67	73	333	286	25	20
14,728	14,715	14,421	14,746	7,012	6,820	30,959	28,029	2,473	2,504

## 2

*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954*

PROPERTY				LIVE STOCK						
Private Houses	Churches	Council Houses	Saw Mills	HORSES			CATTLE			
				Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers	Milch Cows	Young Stock
53	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	3	-8
528	10	1	2	.....	62	.....	6	1	72	31
432	6	3	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	6	1
2,111	23	4	2	1	317	37	25	60	827	408
5,753	112	52	27	32	1,733	64	92	300	2,765	1,460
3,730	73	18	14	3	1,571	57	23	199	707	495
3,275	58	19	4	13	3,393	79	75	607	1,649	1,210
3,159	35	18	3	246	5,845	649	282	2,343	8,514	5,906
6,724	156	84	28	276	4,796	479	198	3,054	5,103	3,125
175	1	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,940	475	201	81	572	17,761	1,365	701	6,566	19,646	12,644

**Table 3**  
**Statement of Ordinary Expenditure 1953-54**

	Branch Adminis- tration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare and Grants to Exhibi- tions	Fur Conserva- tion	Education	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland and Labrador General..				15,606			15,606
Nova Scotia.....		69,227	477	245,409		134,333	449,446
Prince Edward Island.....		20,806		35,012		12,837	68,655
New Brunswick.....		39,441	69	178,347		58,568	276,425
Quebec.....		243,276	13,603	528,611	43,535	713,943	1,542,968
Ontario.....		501,468	10,581	506,049	94,963	1,374,469	2,487,530
Manitoba.....		320,393	116	343,447	62,276	1,265,995	1,992,227
Saskatchewan.....		313,042	277	169,902	66,214	1,032,743	1,582,178
Alberta.....		355,461	62,915	144,708	19,759	1,178,549	1,761,392
British Columbia.....		498,100	395	484,247	11,415	2,259,400	3,253,557
Northwest Territories.....		50,378		83,870		224,645	358,893
Yukon.....		17,760		41,417		762,402	821,579
Headquarters and miscellaneous.....	341,133	56,528	94,712	64,855	15,330	859,970	1,432,528
Grant to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia.....		49,767		39,978		9,906	99,651
	341,133	2,535,647	183,145	2,881,458	313,492	9,887,760	16,142,635
Death gratuities.....							7,739
Statutory—Indian annuities.....							359,935
Statutory—Pension.....							420
Grand total ordinary expenditure.....							16,510,729



**Table 4**  
**Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians,**  
**Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954**

EXPENDITURE	
Yukon.....	Nil
British Columbia.....	\$35,476.91
Alberta.....	2,600.00
Saskatchewan.....	21,635.97
Manitoba.....	13,988.66
Ontario.....	44,290.31
Quebec.....	5,914.59
New Brunswick.....	4,120.94
Nova Scotia.....	5,025.65
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil
	<hr/> \$ 133,053.03
REPAYMENTS	
Yukon.....	670.74
British Columbia.....	4,918.48
Alberta.....	2,260.76
Saskatchewan.....	36,197.96
Manitoba.....	5,911.43
Ontario.....	7,744.00
Quebec.....	2,901.56
New Brunswick.....	1,360.08
Nova Scotia.....	1,951.61
Prince Edward Island.....	140.00
	<hr/> \$ 64,056.62
Expenditure over repayments.....	<hr/> \$ 68,996.41

**Table 5**  
**Indian Trust Fund—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended**  
**March 31, 1954**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1953.....	\$17,136,848.13
<i>Receipts</i>	
Land sales, principal.....	\$ 431,390.85
Timber dues.....	528,154.53
Loan repayments.....	83,676.53
Lumber sales.....	9,174.37
Gravel dues.....	53,589.22
Oil royalties.....	484,037.38
Oil bonus.....	12,305.20
Miscellaneous.....	2,296.76
	1,604,624.84
	\$18,741,472.97
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Cash distribution, timber dues, etc.....	\$ 394,306.24
Enfranchisements.....	85,369.03
Loans.....	58,490.05
Repairs and construction, Band property.....	110,661.93
Construction Indian houses.....	371,594.39
Timber fire protection.....	6,010.02
Miscellaneous.....	238,857.95
	1,265,289.61
Balance March 31, 1954.....	\$17,476,183.36
REVENUE ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1953.....	\$ 5,405,106.08
<i>Receipts</i>	
Interest from Government.....	\$ 1,116,555.31
Rentals, etc.....	1,194,339.22
Interest on land sales.....	4,589.95
Savings deposits and proceeds of estates.....	239,253.63
Loan repayments.....	12,026.00
Miscellaneous, including fines, sales of handicraft, road subsidies, fur projects, etc.....	779,834.48
	3,346,598.59
	\$ 8,751,704.67
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Cash distribution of rentals, interest, etc.....	\$ 837,568.70
Relief, hospital and medical fees.....	560,715.54
Savings withdrawals and estate settlements.....	139,902.22
Road repairs.....	184,369.97
Farm implements and repairs, seed grain, feed and live-stock.....	442,332.16
Repairs to Indian houses.....	214,054.40
Miscellaneous, including expenses re fines, handicraft and fur projects.....	816,041.31
	3,194,984.30
Balance, March 31, 1954.....	\$ 5,556,720.37
Grand Total, March 31, 1954.....	\$23,032,903.73

**Table 6**  
**Indian Education—Ordinary Expenditures 1953-54**

Province	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 74,242.51	\$ 60,090.73		\$ 134,333.24
Prince Edward Island.....	12,837.06			12,837.06
New Brunswick.....	58,568.35			58,568.35
Quebec.....	434,153.23	279,790.10		713,943.33
Ontario.....	588,509.54	785,959.25		1,374,468.79
Manitoba.....	459,922.22	806,072.95		1,265,995.17
Saskatchewan.....	363,449.89	669,292.58		1,032,742.47
Alberta.....	279,837.37	898,711.35		1,178,548.72
British Columbia.....	587,457.88	1,671,942.16		2,259,400.04
British Columbia—Technical education.....			\$ 9,906.65	9,906.65
Northwest Territories.....	115,588.65	109,056.15		224,644.80
Yukon.....	30,703.46	731,698.57		762,402.03
Education of Indian children in non-Indian and joint schools.....			468,960.13	468,960.13
Salaries and travel.....			97,866.08	97,866.08
School books and stationery.....	204,878.69	67,552.52		272,431.21
Miscellaneous.....	10,375.02	192.71	10,145.06	20,712.79
Grand Total.....	3,220,523.87	6,080,359.07	586,877.92	9,887,760.86

Table  
Residential Schools,

Provinces	DENOMINATIONS					NUMBER ON ROLL			Average Daily Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
	Number of Schools	Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Totals		
Nova Scotia.....	1			1		80	81	161	147.64	91.70
Quebec.....	3	1		2		178	196	374	323.58	86.52
Ontario.....	11	4	1	6		920	994	1,914	1,607.85	84.00
Manitoba.....	7		1	4	2	509	619	1,128	963.04	85.37
Saskatchewan.....	9	1		8		916	1,057	1,973	1,734.49	87.91
Alberta.....	18	4		12	2	1,128	1,296	2,424	2,095.21	86.44
British Columbia.....	13	2		10	1	1,330	1,444	2,774	2,332.92	84.10
Northwest Territories.....	4	1		3		145	139	284	257.99	90.84
Yukon.....	1	1				28	30	58	53.26	91.83
Totals.....	67	14	2	46	5	5,234	5,856	11,090	9,515.98	85.81

Table  
Summary of Indian

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS				ENROLMENT				
	Residential	Day	Seasonal	Hospital	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Prince Edward Island.....		1			25	22	47	38.25	81.38
Nova Scotia.....	1				80	81	161	147.64	91.71
		9			231	235	466	397.95	85.39
New Brunswick.....		9			195	205	400	322.10	80.52
Quebec.....	3				178	196	374	323.58	86.52
		23			787	858	1,645	1,390.29	84.51
			6		178	184	362	295.84	81.72
				1	30	33	63	63.00	100.00
Ontario.....	11				920	994	1,914	1,607.85	84.00
		93			1,957	2,088	4,045	3,613.25	88.87
			12		164	210	374	272.37	72.82
				3	87	146	233	214.54	92.08
Manitoba.....	7				509	619	1,128	963.04	85.37
		66			1,349	1,293	2,642	2,073.59	78.48
			1		19	25	44	37.70	85.68
				3	105	126	231	154.06	54.37
Saskatchewan.....	9				916	1,057	1,973	1,734.49	87.91
		54			880	894	1,774	1,577.07	88.89
			1		6	10	16	13.65	85.29
				1	12	16	28	25.31	90.39
Alberta.....	18				1,128	1,296	2,424	2,095.21	86.44
		30			524	525	1,049	914.66	87.19
				1	93	131	224	181.40	80.98
British Columbia.....	13				1,330	1,444	2,774	2,332.92	84.10
		61			1,348	1,450	2,798	2,401.11	85.83
			2		11	15	26	20.43	78.58
				3	99	96	195	150.65	77.25
Northwest Territories.....	4				145	139	284	257.99	90.84
		9			99	112	211	197.98	93.82
Yukon.....	1				28	30	58	53.26	91.83
		5			99	112	211	185.91	88.11
Totals.....	67	360	22	12	13,532	14,642	28,174	24,057.09	85.39



7

1953-54

GRADES											
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
37	22	21	26	19	15	9	10	2			
201	39	45	51	8	26	4					
474	313	272	214	180	152	105	68	50	49	18	19
206	169	131	180	135	98	63	46	57	21	22	
459	341	305	225	214	162	114	61	55	16	15	6
574	363	366	314	299	184	157	87	70	7	3	
552	458	387	337	302	262	198	138	67	36	22	15
115	49	26	38	25	13	13	4	1			
8	14	10	10	8	4	2					
2,626	1,788	1,563	1,395	1,190	916	665	416	302	129	80	40

8

Schools of all Types

DISTRIBUTION BY GRADES											
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
18	6	8	3	2	5	1	2	1	1		
37	22	21	26	19	15	9	10	2			
181	54	45	56	41	41	31	16	1			
108	55	53	64	54	32	18	16				
201	39	45	51	7	26	4	1				
513	266	215	202	169	127	109	30	20	3		
226	80	29	14	13							
32	15	16									
474	313	272	214	180	152	105	68	50	49	18	19
1,031	593	566	459	431	370	287	261	32	15		
258	62	41	10	2	1						
121	35	35	12	13	8	6	3				
206	169	131	180	135	98	63	46	57	21	22	
1,108	504	395	269	175	120	50	19	2			
44											
97	22	49	20	21	10	5	5		1	1	
459	341	305	225	214	162	114	61	55	16	15	6
600	276	277	232	153	131	67	37	1			
12	4										
13	2	7	1	2	2		1				
574	363	366	314	299	184	157	87	70	7	3	
324	189	161	151	98	75	37	13	1			
70	19	37	13	14	15	30	14	9	2	1	
552	458	387	337	302	262	198	138	67	36	22	15
816	460	415	357	305	237	136	70	2			
12	10	2	2								
75	30	27	24	20	12	5	1	1			
115	49	26	38	25	13	13	5				
79	46	40	26	9	10						
8	14	10	10	8	4	2	2				
79	46	40	26	9	10		1				
8,443	4,542	4,021	3,336	2,711	2,122	1,447	908	371	151	82	40

**Table**  
**Indian Children Attending**

	GRADES												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Prince Edward Island.....									2	2			
Nova Scotia.....	13	10	4	2	5	5	7	5	7	8	9		
New Brunswick.....	12	2	3	4	1	4	2	9	23	10	9	4	
Quebec.....	33	31	17	17	21	16	18	21	30	9	12	2	
Ontario.....	63	38	33	40	39	34	31	27	146	72	49	21	6
Manitoba.....	69	36	42	26	11	10	5		1	1	3		
Saskatchewan.....	59	23	29	20	16	6	4	3	13	9	7		
Alberta.....	26	14	19	24	14	14	14	13	22	23	10	3	
British Columbia.....	208	167	179	177	136	132	135	96	141	61	39	15	2
Northwest Territories.....	13	1	6	3	1	1							
Yukon.....	8	7	9	3	5	5	1		1	3			
Outside Canada.....	2	3	3	4	3	2	4	4	3	3		3	
Totals.....	506	332	344	320	251	229	221	178	389	201	138	48	8

9

*Provincial and Private Schools*

University				Law	Medical	Normal School	Nurse Train- ing	Nurse Aide	Com- mercial	Trades	Blind Deaf Dumb Rehabil- itation Auxiliary	Totals
1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.									
1									1			6
	2								3		2	82
							4		1	1		89
	4		1			1	3		15	19	15	285
1	1					2	12	1	9	5	37	667
1						3	5		2	3		218
						1	2		2		2	196
	1							3	3	5	3	211
		1				2	2	2	11	5	15	1,526
												24
											1	43
												34
3	8	1	1			9	28	6	47	38	75	3,381









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